The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873. NUMBER 135.

PAPER.

RETURNED,

We have returned to our former location,

110 & 112 East Madison-st.

Our West Side store will be kept open for the present.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS.

10 PER CENT DEDUCTION

On all Garments ordered of us during January and February 1873.

ELY,

Tailor and Draper.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty. Shirts to measure, EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT IN FIT.

357 Wabash-av.

After March 1, 1873, at Corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FINE AS SILK!

THE English Trouserings,

JUST RECEIVED.

WALSHE,

Draper and Tailor,

McVicker's Theatre Building.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

149 and 151 Madison-st.,

Northeast corner LaSalle-st.,

Buy and sell Real Estate on Commissions, Collect Rents, Pay Taxes for Non-Residents, Make Collections, Loan and Negotiate Loans on Real Estate Security.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Late Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Deeds,
FREDERICK W. SPRINGER,
HENRY G. YOUNG,
Real Estate Agents for 15 years.

Removal!

We have removed our South Side store to southeast corner STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

WILSON BROS.

REMOVAL.

C. GERSTENBERG,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Has Removed to 199 East Kinzie-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Horton & Leonard, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. B. Horton is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

H. B. HORTON,
CHAS. E. LEONARD.

Dec. 30, 1872.

The printing business heretofore carried on by Horton & Leonard will be continued by the undersigned. H. B. HORTON, 10 North Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

[Ald]EN R. SMITH and CHAS. FIELD are no longer in my employ, and the public are hereby cautioned against paying them any moneys, or otherwise doing business with them, on my account.

P. L. GARRITY,

WHOLESALE CIGARS,

106 South Clark-st.

DRY SLABS

At Wholesale at Low Figures.

AHRENS & BEHRENS, 561 West Madison-st.

Lawyers' Copying Press Stands

With forty-three compartments for legal blanks,

at Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible] offices, single and en suite, with use of fire-proof vault, in the first-class office building on the southeast corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Immediate possession. L. C. P. FREER, Rooms 8 and 9 in the building.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S

IMPROVED

Mercantile Agency,

AT

63 East Washington-st.,

Until the completion of Portland Block.

The January volume of Reports is issued and will be delivered to subscribers as rapidly as possible.

New subscriptions received through our canvassers, or at the office.

Having spared neither labor nor expense, we offer this volume to the mercantile community assured that it will commend itself to their confidence and support on its own merits.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. M. KEESE, Superintendent.

December 31, 1872.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

15 to 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

FOR THE

NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

We will make a discount for CASH of 15 to 20 per cent on all goods ordered for FALL and WINTER wear.

J. B. HALL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

180 Dearborn-st.,

Two doors north of Madison.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WRIGHT, RICKART & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

Nos. 119 & 121 LaSalle-st., (Over Open Board) CHICAGO, - - ILL. | No. 10 S. Commercial-st., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHN J. M'CLELLAN. LOTHROP S. HODGES.

McCLELLAN & HODGES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,

131 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

Hard Coal, all sizes	$12.00
Erie and Briar Hill	11.00
Cannel	10.00
Blossburgh (Morris Run)	10.00
Indiana	9.50
Wilmington	7.00

Well screened, and delivered.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT.

Office 146 LaSalle-st. Yard No. 1 North Market-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIG.

Having the most complete and extensive system ever devised for the collection of claims in the United States and Canadas, we invite a close inspection by business men desiring our assistance. No collections, no charges. No attorney's fees in suits. Send for circular, FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

MERCHANTS, FIREMAN'S, HOME, GREAT WESTERN, EQUITABLE, CHICAGO FIRE and GERMANIA.

A liberal price paid for the above. See me before selling. J. N. WITHERELL, 368 Wabash-av.

A. C. GREENEBAUM,

is in the market again, and paying highest prices in cash for all claims against Chicago Fire Insurance Companies, at 170 East Washington-st., basement.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Merchants, Germania, Equitable, Fireman's, and Great Western policies and claims bought at a liberal price for cash this day, New Year's. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

I will sell 4,000 and buy at market price.

R. D. STILES, 120 South Clark-st., Room 5.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,

Manufacturers of

Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office 752 Wabash-av.

Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. Giles F. Cline, for many years head salesman in our house is this day admitted a partner in the same. The firm name will be continued as heretofore.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. & A. M., Thursday Evening, Jan. 2, 1873. Installation of Officers, and business of importance will come before the Lodge. Every member is hereby notified to be present.

GEO. K. HASLITT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

The Revenue for the Past Six Months Larger than Expected.

Richardson Looming Up as the Next Secretary of the Treasury.

A Long Delayed Warning to Government Office-Holders.

If They Become Candidates for State Offices, They Must Resign.

Miscellaneous News at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The books showing the customs and miscellaneous receipts of revenue for the quarter of the present fiscal year which ends to-day are not sufficiently advanced to ascertain the gross returns, but the record is complete enough to guarantee a much larger surplus revenue for the ensuing year than was anticipated. The expenditures thus far have been within the estimates, while the receipts from Internal Revenue sources warrant the opinion that there are $12,000,000 in excess of anticipations. It is estimated that the Treasury Department by the end of the present fiscal year will have a surplus of $70,000,000 to apply to the reduction of the public debt. Secretary Boutwell's estimate, sent to Congress in December, was $44,800,000 surplus.

THE CUBAN LOBBY.

In the general dulness prevailing here the Cuban lobby tried both time and material to improvise startling sensational statements with regard to the affairs of that unhappy island. A story which, to-day, had quite a circulation in diplomatic circles, represents that the Governments of Brazil, Chili, and Mexico are prepared to intervene in the interests of Cuban peace and independence, providing the United States decides to maintain its present stand of neutrality. It is further stated that this proposed action has been greatly stimulated by the recent success of the Cuban insurgents, and by the internal dissensions in Spain. The last advices from Spain to the Legation here were to the effect that the Spanish Government required the presence of all its troops to support its home revolts and disturbances. The friends of free Cuba represent that if the Cubans had now a good supply of munitions of war, they could muster a force far superior both in numbers and discipline to the discontented and mutinous Spanish soldiery, who now uphold Spanish dominion in that island.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE THOMAS STATUE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has had placed in his hands, for the purpose of presenting to the House of Representatives, a memorial numerously signed by the officers and soldiers of the late Army of the Cumberland, asking Congress to appropriate $15,000 towards the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Major General George H. Thomas.

SENEGAMBIAN ROUGHS.

Five colored roughs, all familiar characters to the police and detective force, yesterday afternoon appeared at the front entrance to the jail and demanded admittance to the cell of Tom Wright, the murderer of Rogerski. Having been ordered away by the guards, they replied with defiant oaths and threats, one of the party drawing a razor and another a dirk knife. They were finally driven from the premises. Two of them were subsequently arrested after a severe struggle, in which Sergeant Johnson's right hand was badly injured. The other three will doubtless be captured. The object of the roughs was the release of Wright.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the internal revenue during the present fiscal year to Jan. 1, are over sixty-one millions.

A WARNING TO OFFICE-HOLDERS.

An Executive order, it is expected, will be issued to-morrow afternoon, directed to all Federal office-holders, warning them in no way to participate in the affairs of the several States in which they may be located, and stating that in all cases in which Federal officers choose to become candidates for State offices, the resignation of their Federal commissions will be expected.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

General Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, will be appointed a member of the Commission to investigate the Mexican depredations on the Rio Grande, in place of the member from Mississippi, resigned. That Commission has an additional temporary appropriation of $18,000, which is expected to suffice until June next. General Osborne left for Chicago yesterday.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

The rumored resignation of Secretary Boutwell is without foundation. He has written no letter, but he positively states that in no event will he remain in the Cabinet later than the 4th of March.

CABINET VACANCIES.

There will, beyond doubt, be three vacancies in the Cabinet, the State, Treasury, and the Attorney Generalship. Mr. Williams will resign to enter upon some professional business, it is understood, in connection with railroad interests.

THE NEXT FINANCIAL MINISTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is scarcely questioned that Boutwell will be elected to the Senate to succeed Wilson. The report that the President has already made up his mind to put Assistant Secretary Richardson in Boutwell's place gains credence day by day, and there are now many persons, who are usually well informed as to what is going on at the White House, who assert positively that Grant has come to this decision, and that he has already informed Richardson of his coming good fortune.

THE NEW YORK ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The news of Secretary Boutwell's proposed resignation was considerably discussed in Wall street, yesterday, the prevailing speculation being that Assistant Secretary Richardson will receive the successorship for a few weeks, after which that gentleman is expected to accept a financial position abroad from a New York house. It is thought that the Secretaryship of the Treasury should be filled by a New York man, but it is improbable that either ex-Governor Morgan or Henry Clews will be the person, as the same reasons will operate against these gentlemen that prevented A. T. Stewart's acceptance of that office.

The Hibbler Wife-Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 31.—Additional important testimony was elicited in the Hibbler murder trial on the sixth day. The testimony of Dr. Myers as to the unskilful treatment of the deceased was further proven to-day in the examination of Dr. Woodworth, whose testimony was interesting and important. A near neighbor of the prisoner testified to the cruel treatment of the stepdaughter of Hibbler, and corroborated the testimony of her sister given yesterday as to the shooting. John Keefer swore that Mrs. Hibbler was brought to his house after she had been shot, and Hibbler came in soon after and stated he shot her accidentally. Keefer denied the assertion, when Hibbler threatened to shoot him and all others in the house. He was intoxicated. Further testimony as to the prisoner quarrelling with his wife and threatening her life was presented; also several other unimportant testimony. The excitement grows with the progress of the trial. The Court-room is packed daily. An adjournment was had until after the holidays.

The Nevada Senatorship.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Dec. 31.—Although the election of John P. Jones, now Superintendent of the Crown Point mine at Gold Hill, as the successor to Senator Nye has been regarded as a foregone conclusion, a strong effort is in progress to secure enough disaffected Republicans to unite with the Democrats to elect Thomas Sunderland. The *Territorial Enterprise*, in a leader this morning, treating the question as virtually settled before the primaries in favor of Jones, and, confident that the combination will be unsuccessful, says: "If to maintain their rights, and secure the fulfilment of their expressed wishes, the people have to pursue the defeated foe and struggle with him anew on the very threshhold of the legislative halls, let the conflict be of so memorable and terrible a character as will deter all future public enemies from invoking a similar contest." It further says that "the members of the Legislature should make common cause with the public in dealing out stern retribution to every one who dares insult its character or conspire against the rights and express wishes of the people."

The Legislature meets on Monday.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—In a review of the financial record of 1872, the *Express* says the Stock Exchange has grown wonderfully, and is now one of the greatest speculative marts in the world. A few of the leading operators who now occasionally combine represent securities worth five hundred million of dollars. Another feature of the year has been the disposition of the managers of the old railways to increase the volume of securities to double-track, extend and otherwise improve their lines. This assumed the form of a mania during the closing months of the year. New York Central authorized the [illegible] of $40,000,000 bonds to lay another doub[le track fr]om New York to Buffalo. The C[hicago &] Northwestern authorized the issue of [illegible],000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, of which $35,000,000 is reserved to take up outstanding mortgages, and $13,000,000 for new work, such as the completion of branch lines, which will give to the parent company valuable land grants. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company is now marketing $60,000,000 sinking fund bonds for improvement. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has issued about $4,000,000 new bonds and $15,000,000 common stock, and has also recently given notice of a new issue of $2,000,000 common stock and $2,500,000 scrip p[illegible]red. The Chicago & Rock Island Comp[any] a short time since, announced a new issue of $6,000,000 stock. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Company has issued $5,000,000 new stock during the year. The Erie Company authorized a large consolidated mortgage which increases the bonded debt, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold $2,700,000 at par which had been in the treasury a long time. The above list comprises only the leading companies which have increased their securities.

MONEY.

To-day money was active and stringent. During the earlier hours call loans ranged from ⅛ to ¼ per cent *per diem*; later, many was loaned at 7 gold. The closing days of this year were almost a repetition of those of the previous year, in regard to the rates for money. Commercial paper nominal.

There are very confused notions here in regard to the London money market. The only despatch received to-day reports money there outside the Bank of England at 5@5¼ per cent. There has been no clearing up of yesterday's despatches, which variously reported the rates at 5¾@6 per cent to 4¾@5 per cent. Mail advices will have to be awaited before the truth is known.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet and steady, to-day, at 112@112⅛. The highest price of gold in 1872 was 115⅝, and the lowest 108⅛.

Government bonds were firm.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened heavy, but became strong and closed mainly higher. During 1872 all the leading shares have made a decided advance ranging from 2 to 30 per cent. The only prominent shares that declined during the past year were Harlem; Northwest, preferred; Milwaukee & St. Paul; ditto, preferred; Delaware Lackawana & Western, and New Jersey Central.

WATERED STOCKS.

The public are likely to be accommodated with another sensation in the way of what is called watering stocks. It is understood, says the *World*, that Commodore Vanderbilt intends selling New York Central stock to the extent of $40,000,000, instead of wasting further time in trying to negotiate the bonds in Europe. The programme is to issue New York Central stock and sell it secretly, as the Rock Island Road has done heretofore, and then, when the required amount is sold, to notify the Stock Exchange of the intended issue. For the last two years this policy has worked well with the Rock Island, Lake Shore, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and other companies.

PRODUCE.

Flour was better, as the limited arrivals and reduced stock of shipping grades gives sellers the advantage. All grades are stronger, and most holders are less inclined to sell, as the mills in the interior are frozen up. Fancy Minnesotas and low grade white are most sought after. Holders of wheat, under limited arrivals and favorable news from Europe, have again advanced prices. Common spring and winter are in demand. Pork was moderately active, at a decline. Sales: 500 brls new, cash and January, at $13.00. Cut meats quiet. Pickled bellies firm, at 8c bid for 12 lbs in boxes. Forty-seven tierces pickled hams, 15 lbs, sold at 9c "on brand." Bacon in moderate demand on spot; prices steady; sales 100 boxes long clear at 6⅝c; 50 tierces short clear at 7⅛c; 100 boxes do at 8c. Lard steady and fairly active for future delivery, with sales of 250 tierces, January, at 7¾c, and 500 tierces, March, at 8⅛c.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Goat Island Matter—The People Opposed to Its Transfer to Railroad Corporations—In Memoriam—Dodging the Code—New Telegraph Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—A meeting is to be held on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, for the purpose of entering a formal protest in the name of the people of the State and city against the passage of the Goat Island bill in Congress. Governor Booth and the Mayor will preside and address the meeting, which is expected to be one of the most thoroughly representative meetings ever held in this city in connection with this matter.

All the Consular flags in the city are at half-mast in respect to the memory of the late King Kamehameha.

The British steamer Sparrow Hawk will reach Honolulu about the same time as the American frigate California.

The repairs of the shaft of the steamer Great Republic are not yet completed.

A large number of mining and other corporations were perfected yesterday and to-day for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of the new code, which goes into effect Jan. 1, obliging incorporations to deposit 10 per cent of the capital stock.

The North Pacific Telegraph Company has been incorporated to construct a telegraph from San Francisco to Crescent City, along the coast.

Budd Doble arrived last night. The pacers Rosalind, Elmo, and Dan. Voorhees were taken to the Agricultural Park, to-day, to go into training at once, for the races with Occident.

The Washington despatch to the New York *Times*, to-day, stating that "the proposed transfer of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad Company is indorsed by the people of California, was so indorsed in the last election, and that Sargent was elected to the United States Senate on that issue, and as a friend of the scheme," is published here and contradicted. Sargent was elected before the purposes of the railroad company respecting Goat Island were known. The question was not involved in his election. The passage of the bill through the House, last session, created intense opposition in San Francisco and over a large portion of the State. Both candidates in this district, at the last election, unequivocally pledged themselves against the measure, and both political parties adopted resolutions strongly opposing the proposed cession, considering it a political necessity to do so. In the middle and northern districts, both the Greeley candidates were opposed to Goat Island, while the Republican candidates accepted the issue and announced themselves in favor of it. On that issue the Republican candidates were defeated, although the districts were strongly Republican, while the candidate in the Middle, banner Republican, District, just saved himself. In these two districts, 11,000 Republicans voted in favor of Grant who voted against their Congressional candidates or refused to vote for Congressmen at all. It was the most marked condemnation of an obnoxious measure, and was so pronounced at the time. In the extreme Southern District, the issue was not made, as Goat Island did not seem to concern the people of that section of the State. The renewed pressure in favor of the Goat Island scheme at Washington creates much excitement in this city, and has led to a call for a meeting on Saturday night.

Governor Booth says there is no public sentiment in California favoring the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—In relation to the despatch published in the New York *Times* this morning on the Goat Island scheme, the *Morning Call*, of this city, says: "We were aware that the railroad interest of Colorado was perfectly unscrupulous, but did not suppose an attempt would again be made to misrepresent the inhabitants of this city, as was the case one year ago. Not a man in favor of the Goat Island monstrosity dare go before the voters of San Francisco. He could not poll, in the whole city, 2,000 votes. We truly believe any candidate who should go before the inhabitants of San Francisco in favor of such an issue would be drummed out of the city. Certainly he ought to be. San Francisco will make a great mistake in permitting Stanford & Co. to misrepresent us in Washington further.

S. R. Holmes assumes the agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this city to-morrow, in place of Eldridge & Irwin, resigned.

The new code of California takes effect to-morrow. Over one hundred mining and other incorporations filed, to avoid the 10 per cent provision of the code.

POLITICAL.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 31.—The Republican caucuses this evening in both legislative houses were very fully attended. The nominations in the Senate were: James H. Stone, Kalamazoo, Secretary; James W. Hine, Allegan, Assistant Secretary; William P. Burdick, Saginaw, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles F. Dickey, Calhoun, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

In the House; Charles M. Croswell, Lenawee, Speaker; David Crossman, Ingham, Clerk; Colonel E. M. Fitch, Allegan, Sergeant-at-arms; William H. Marston, Berrien, crippled soldier of the Seventeenth Michigan, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.

The Legislature meets under the Constitution at noon on New Year's Day.

Another soldier of the Seventeenth Michigan, George A. Hopkins, of Washtenaw, has received the appointment of Private Secretary to Governor Bagley.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Despatches from Jefferson City say that members of the Legislature, which will meet to-morrow, are fast arriving, and the questions as to who shall be Speaker of the House, and who shall succeed Frank Blair as United States Senator are freely discussed. A caucus of all Democrats who desire to maintain the Democratic party organization, and who believe that Democrats alone should organize the Legislature, shape its political policy, and control the election of Senator, has been called for Wednesday [illegible] the Democrats who have arrived have [illegible] the call, but there are some who decline to do so. The question of the two-thirds rule in the Senatorial caucus is being discussed, and meets much opposition. Neither Governor Brown's retiring message, nor Governor Woodson's inaugural is yet complete. The former will probably not be read before Friday, and the inauguration of Governor Woodson will not take place before to-morrow week.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Advices from New Orleans indicate that Judge Durell has the best chances for the United States Senate.

THE ROCHESTER FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Yesterday afternoon fourteen of the women who were held for illegal voting at the late election gave bail to appear in the Albany Court. Susan B. Anthony refused to furnish bail, and was remanded.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications for To-Day—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—Probabilities—For New England, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, and cloudy weather, with rising temperature, and very probably rain over the southern portion. For the South Atlantic States, southerly and easterly winds, cloudy weather, and probably light rain. From the Ohio Valley to the Gulf, winds shifting to northerly and northwesterly, falling temperature, and clearing, but partly cloudy weather. From the Ohio Valley northward over Lake Erie and the upper lakes, northerly and northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. From Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, and probably increasing cloudiness.

FORT WAYNE, Dec. 31.—Eight inches of snow fell here since midnight. The trains are considerably delayed in consequence.

PORT JERVIS, N. J., Dec. 31.—The storm last night and to-day has again completely disarranged the running of trains on the Erie Railway. Trains from the West are all about five hours late.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—A light and steady rain has been falling since last night. Reports from above state that the rain is general. If the present rain and thaw continue, there will undoubtedly be a break-up in the rivers in the course of twenty-four hours. The mercury stand at 42 degrees.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 31. There are no arrivals or departures except local packets. A drizzling rain and warm weather continue.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A light rain has been falling since 10 o'clock this morning.

Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—A collision occurred early this morning in the Indianapolis yard between a freight train on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and a through passenger car from Cincinnati to Peoria, Ill., which was being transferred from the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad. The passenger train was thrown from the track into Pogue's Run, down an embankment 10 or 12 feet. The car was filled with passengers, and turned on its side. W. W. Rasborn, of Rhode Island, was injured severely. His jaw and nose were broken. A lady and two children were, also, seriously injured.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—G. Gibson, a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad, fell between two freight cars, from the top, on Sunday night, as the train was coming into Homer. The wheels passed over his instep, cutting about half the foot off.

He Cheated the Gallows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—Wm. Cluck, convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on Friday next, committed suicide to-day. He complained of feeling ill this morning, and remained in bed, but nothing strange was noticed till about 1 o'clock. A physician was called to see him, when it was discovered that he had taken morphine. The morphine had been concealed in a piece of foolscap paper, and enclosed in a part of a newspaper. A stomach pump was applied immediately without effect. He died at 2 o'clock. It is not known from what source he obtained the poison.

Personal Mention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—Senator Schurz is the guest of Governor Jewell, in this city.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 31.—The report that Senator Morrill is seriously ill is untrue.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—John A. Brown, one of the oldest bankers and brokers in this city, died to-day, aged 85. In 1871, Mr. Brown donated $300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of this city.

Jail Delivery.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—All the prisoners confined in the Frankfort, Ky., jail escaped last night by cutting through the roof.

NEW YORK.

How Jay Gould Made Five Millions on the London Stock Exchange.

Commodore Vanderbilt a Witness in the Stokes Murder Trial.

What the Venerable Speculator Thinks of James Fisk.

Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—An evening paper says a new leaf of Erie manipulation in the English market has just been developed, which exhibits a remarkably successful speculation on the part of Jay Gould in the London Stock Exchange. For several days past European cable despatches have announced numerous failures among the speculators there, who have been selling calls on Erie stocks, which is equal to selling stock short for a decline. One large London house is announced to have failed on 40,000 shares. It turns out that Jay Gould, just previous to the Boston fire, sent a prominent Broad street speculator to London with letters of credit to a large amount, with orders to quietly buy calls upon an immense number of shares. The stock in New York had been depressed by Gould about 10 per cent, and was made to look very weak, to induce the English speculators to sell calls at cheap rates. No despatches were sent by cable for fear of the operation leaking out and the market for Erie was kept down, until the return of the New York agent two weeks ago, when the calls were all secured, the trap was sprung, and Erie shares ran up 10 per cent within two days. Gould's profits in the London market are estimated at $5,000,000.

After twenty-one years of official service, Mayor Hall retired to private life to-day, and will resume the practice of law. He gave a collation this afternoon in one of the rooms of the City Hall, his guests being chiefly newspaper reporters. He said that after a long municipal service he had bought a burial lot, and would not be many miles from the City Hall when the resurrection trump sounded.

The following is Commodore Vanderbilt's testimony in the Stokes case, to-day: "I knew James Fisk in his life-time; I had known him since 1868; I had a very bad opinion of Mr. Fisk since I first knew him; I was not well enough acquainted with him to know his temper and disposition; I thought he was a reckless man, and would do anything he undertook to accomplish a purpose."

To Mr. Fullerton—"I don't know what his temper was; I always heard he was a wild man, a violent man to accomplish anything he desired."

Q.—Personally violent?

A.—Yes sir.

Q.—Do you know of any instance where he resorted to personal violence?

A.—No, sir. I have heard all kinds of bad things of Mr. Fisk.

To Mr. Tremaine—I simply mean I never heard of his being personally engaged in an attack. I heard of his attack on the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, and I heard of the Eaton affair.

Mr. Vanderbilt (leaving the stand)—You won't let me give my opinion of the man?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Mr. Vanderbilt; you can take that out with you. [Laughter.]

Mrs. Anne Diaz, who ran up a bill of $21 at Earle's Hotel, falsely representing herself to be the New England authoress of "The William Henry Letters," and refused to pay the debt, was discharged by Judge Barnard, to-day, on the ground that the New York Supreme Court had decided against the constitutionality of the Hotel law, and that it was monstrous to pass such a law making a civil debt a criminal offence.

In New York, during 1872, there were 8,445 marriages, and 11,898 births of living children. The deaths exceed the births by nearly 11,000. The total death roll is 22,941, being 6,000 in excess of last year.

The search for the six remaining victims of the Centre street fire was continued, to-day, but without finding any trace of them, except a charred human thigh, and a pair of shoes nearly burned up. The work will be prosecuted until all rubbish is removed, but the belief prevails that the bodies are reduced to ashes. This conviction was strengthened to-day when the fire was found to be still burning at the bottom, requiring the use of a fire plug. The ruins underneath the elevator have now been entirely excavated. It was expected some bodies would be found there, but, though the ashes and earth were carefully removed and sifted, no human remains was discovered. It was in this corner of the ruin, from which the elevator ran clear up to the fourth story, that a portion of a human skull with some black hair attached, and a piece of a black and white plaid shawl were yesterday found. The elevator reached within sixteen feet of a hallway, which now looks like a well-hole. Mr. Middleton's son states he saw four women in this life-trap when the flames were in full blast, and that they were then falling over each other, and that not one of them could have been saved. When the blackened fragment of a thigh was recovered it was heartrending to witness the grief of the relatives, and to hear their prayers that the ghostly fragment might be handed over to them for burial.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At White Plains, yesterday, the will of Mr. Greeley, dated in 1871, was presented for admission to probate. A hearing in the matter, however, was delayed until Jan. 15.

A petition is receiving signatures of business men, requesting the Legislature to abolish the present usury laws, and to substitute those passed by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and other New England States.

The New York Methodist preachers, at their meeting, yesterday, had a warm discussion on the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. Many deprecated the introduction of topics for discussion not in accordance with the doctrines of the Methodist Church. A committee was appointed to settle upon subjects for discussion.

The pigeon match, yesterday, on Long Island, between Ira Paine and Willie Parks, resulted in a tie, each killing 37 birds. They then agreed to shoot at five more pairs, which Paine won by three birds.

A gas meter exploded in Power's chemical works, in Maiden Lane, this morning, creating an excitement, but no serious damage, except smashing all the glass in the building.

The question is being considered by some of the city authorities, from an accidental discovery made yesterday, whether the snow blockade throughout the city cannot, in part, be remedied by emptying the snow into the sewer openings, as it is found that the temperature of all the sewers below Fourteenth street is high enough to melt the snow at once.

The remains of Hattie Adams, drowned a few days ago by the carriage in which she was riding being dragged into the river by a runaway team, were placed in the receiving vault at Greenwood Cemetery, to-day, and will probably be removed to Cleveland.

The funeral of Jane Stewart, burned in the Centre street fire a week ago, took place, to-day, from St. John's Episcopal Church. The laborers continue digging in the ruins for the remains of the other missing girls.

The new scheme for the Rapid Transit Road proposes to make the building thereof the province of the city. The bill prepared for submission to the Legislature provides for Commissioners to select engineers, who will make estimates of the cost and decide on a plan. The road is expected to cost $20,000,000.

The Commissioner of Emigration will memorialize Congress in opposition to the bill in the House to promote emigration to the United States.

In the Stokes trial, to-day, Commodore Vanderbilt testified that Fisk was a reckless man, and that he had had that opinion of him from the start. His knowledge, however, as to Fisk was based on hearsay. Vice President Diven, of Erie, also testified concerning the character of Fisk. The further hearing has been postponed till Thursday.

Commerce of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 31.—The annual report of the commerce of Milwaukee for 1872 shows the receipts and shipments of various products as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Flour, brls	215,977
Wheat, bu	13,275,729
Oats, bu	1,808,043
Corn, bu	2,041,196
Rye, bu	410,133
Barley, bu	1,447,869

The shipments of wheat and flour reduced to wheat foot up 17,633,821 bushels.

The *Sentinel* of to-morrow will contain an account of the manufacturing interest of this city for the past year, from which the following is abstracted: Total amount realized from all articles, $20,000. The principal articles are: Iron, $4,000,000; tanneries, $2,500,000; clothing, $2,000,000; tobacco and cigars, $2,500,000; lager, $3,000,000. Eight thousand men are employed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The weather to-day is tempestuous. Some damage to shipping on the coast is reported.

By a railway accident, last night, near the village of Milngarie, Scotland, seven miles north of Glasgow, forty persons were severely injured.

Robert Bowles of the firm Bowles Brothers, was to-day brought up again before the Lord Mayor and the examination concluded. Metcalf, the counsel for the defence, argued that there was no proof that Robert Bowles was aware of the manner in which the securities of the firm had been disposed of, and that really the guilty parties were Charles Bowles, Keith, and Sullivan, who were allowed to escape.

The Lord Mayor decided that the evidence required the committal of the prisoner for trial on the charges preferred against him. Bowles was admitted to bail on finding two sureties for two thousand pounds each, and giving his own recognizances for four thousand pounds.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, addressed a public meeting at Oxford, last night. He spoke strongly in favor of the new ballot law and the licensing act, expressed satisfaction with the result of the arbitration at Geneva, rejoiced that the boundary dispute was settled, and that there no longer remained a cloud between England and America. He adverted to a plan for the localization of the army, advised a closer association of the army with militia, and declared himself in favor of short terms of enlistment.

John Bellew sails for America on the 9th prox.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Senor Zorilla, President of the Council, in a speech, yesterday, repudiated the idea that any intervention from foreign countries would be allowed by the Government in the matter of reforms in the Spanish colonies.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The *Union* announces that Prince Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, will to-day assume command of Carlist bands in Catalonia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—L. Riviere has made an official report to the President of the progress of the preliminary investigation in the case of Marshal Bazaine. He states that 220 witnesses have been examined, of whom 149 have been summoned to appear in Court on the trial of the Marshal.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 31.—The rivers in the Valley of the Po are again rising, and fresh inundations are threatened.

CINCINNATI.

Breaking Up of the Ice—Rise in the River—Damage to Steamboats, Barges, Etc.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—The ice in the river here broke this morning at about 4 o'clock, and sunk the steamer Mountain Boy, owned by David Gibson & Co., of this city. The steamer Messenger had her cabin and fender broken on her larboard side, and her engine knocked out of line. She had a full cargo on board, which is being removed. The Grey Eagle was also damaged. The steamer Leonora, and the Emma Floyd, an old wreck worth about $1,900, were swept away. A number of coal barges and flats were also carried away.

The Mountain Boy is sunk to her boiler deck, and is held up by the ice. She is now being wrecked. She was owned by the Cincinnati & Chillicothe Packet Company, and loaded for St. Louis, and valued at $9,000; insured here, against fire only. The Messenger is crowded between the Mountain Boy and Grey Eagle, and has both sides of her after-guards broken in. Her cylinder is cracked, and she is in bad condition. It is doubtful if she can be saved. She has 450 tons of cargo. The Grey Eagle has her guards smashed, and is crowded on the wharf-boat. The Leonora is owned by the Louisville Mail Line Company. She was landed a mile or two below the city, and is fast in ice. No coal of any amount was lost here, though several empty barges were carried away. The ice stopped moving before 7 o'clock, and has not gorged since, as it is still raining. It is feared that the ice will move again at any moment, when greater damage is expected. All the boats have steam up. If the Licking ice runs out first, it is feared that the wharf will be swept clean; while, if the ice comes down from above first, the boats lying at the upper part of the wharves will sustain the shock, and the disaster might be less dangerous and serious. Men who have been close observers say that they have never known the situation more unfavorable for our vessels here.

The damage, roughly estimated, caused at this place, is put up from $150,000 to $200,000. There are about nineteen feet depth of water. The floe of ice stocked about 5 this evening. Then an hour later it commenced running again, but at 9 p. m. the rapid rising of the river retarded the movement of the ice, and indicated a gorge below at the mouth of the Great Miami. The chief loss is in coal barges torn loose at the lower landing and carried down the river and probably sunken. The Fifth street ferry-boat has been torn loose and taken down the river since dark. Its fate is not known. The sternwheel steamer Kate Putnam struck at 7 and sunk. The water is now in her cabin. Value of the boat $15,000. She was owned by Captain Brown and insured for $6,000 in Cincinnati and Marietta offices. The little steamer Daniel Boone has been crowded ashore by the Ohio No. 4. Her cabin is utterly smashed to splinters by the upper guards of Ohio No. 4. Damage, $20,000.

The steamer Wheeler Messenger, an old boat, worth $9,000, had one of her engines badly damaged by being crowded by the boats lying alongside nearest the current in the river. The Kitty Hegler has been shoved ashore, but the rise of water is floating her again. The barge Nightingale sank. She was worth $10,000.

About one hundred barges have been torn loose and taken away; average value, $1,500 each. Some of these barges may be recovered, but it is not probable that many will be saved. The barges chiefly belong to coal dealers, gas companies, and stone dealers. The barges were harbored at Lower Covington, where last winter they escaped.

Later intelligence shows that nearly all the barges were empty, and very little coal was lost. The losses are distributed among a great number of persons. The Kate Robinson was owned by Drown, Hall & Best, and Curtis & Nye, all of Marietta. The Mountain Boy, which sank this morning, is entirely under water this afternoon. The Annie Laurie is thought to be greatly exposed to the floe of ice from Licking.

It is expected that the Licking will open tonight, which will probably have the effect of raising the river four or five feet here, and may destroy every boat at the landing. The few boats above Broadway are out of reach of damage from the Licking back-up. The boatmen expect it to-night with much apprehension.

At 10 o'clock this evening the ice had hardly stopped flowing here, indicating to an almost certainty a gorge below. Several boats are anchored in the middle of the river, with full steam on. The pressure on boats, driving them ashore, has been so great as to bend and careen the great "stow" chains of the new New Orleans wharf-boat by pushing the steamers alongside against her.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—At half past 10 p. m., the river gorged had stopped running, but at a few minutes past 11, it started to move slowly again. The dread of results from the out-flow of the Licking, increases. The Fifth Street ferry boat was thrown on dry land on the Kentucky shore, opposite the lower part of the City. About fifty barges have been crushed to pieces and scattered along the shore on both sides of the river in the lower part of the city.

At 1 o'clock this morning, the river was still, and the Licking River had not run out.

THREE TIMES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET," ETC.

CHAPTER I.—THE FIRST TIME.

"Positively the last night of Herr Rudolph Prusinowski and the performing lions! Positively the last night! For the benefit of Herr Rudolph Prusinowski! Under the distinguished patronage of their Majesties Queen Victoria, the Emperor of China, the Cham of Tartary, His Serene Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, Simeon Muddlebrain, Esq., M. P., the Mayor and Corporation of Spindlecum, and other august personages too numerous to mention. Come early. Positively the last time. Come and see the lions. Herr Rudolph Prusinowski, the favorite of crowned heads and the elite of Europe. Take notice! The great Prusinowski has had the honor of performing before the Mikado of Japan. The world-renowned Prusinowski has been decorated with the order Rouge et Noir by the Grand Duchess of Selzerwasserburg. Don't miss the lions!"

The above sentences, and many others of the same character—in which a picturesque fancy, aided by the experience of a public career, trifled with the sobrieties of fact and tripped lightly across the borderland of fiction—appeared in gigantic black letters upon a yellow poster on the side wall of the Queen's Theatre, Spindlecum, and in the streets and market-place, upon the quays, and in the black slums of the same town.

A man with a pale, sallow face, blue chin, and close-cut hair sat in a lounging attitude upon a low wall opposite the stage-door of the Queen's, smoking a meditative pipe, and contemplating the big yellow poster with a dreamy fondness. He had a little group of satellites about him, also close-cropped, blue-chinned, and tobacco-consuming; minor lights in the dramatic heaven, the stock company of the Queen's, who were thrown a little into the background by the lions, shuffling through a preliminary melodrama nightly, before an audience who beheld them with impatience, and heard them sometimes with derision, eager for the grand business of the evening.

"I think that ought to hit 'em up," said the Herr, thoughtfully. [He spoke excellent English for a foreigner.] "The Mikado looks well, doesn't he?"

"First rate," replied Mr. de la Zouche, the walking gentleman. "Was he a nice kind of chap, the Mikado?"

Herr Prusinowski turned his contemplative eyes upon the inquirer with a look of placid scorn.

"You ain't so jolly green as to suppose I ever set eyes upon him?" he said, knocking the ashes out of his pipe. "I was never in Japan in my life; never nearer than a Japan candlestick. The Mikado is a safe card, he is; who's to ask any questions about him? And so's the Cham of Tartary."

"I expect you'll have a clipping house, cully?" remarked Mr. Tiddikins, the low comedian, a small man with a falsetto voice.

"I look forward to it, Tiddikins; and, if it goes over eighty, I'll stand a supper, mind that."

There was a subdued murmur of applause.

"Hot or cold?" inquired Mr. de la Zouche.

"Hot," replied the lion-tamer. "None of your cold fowl and 'am, your pastry, and rubbish, for me. A sirloin of beef at top, and a prime goose at bottom, a veal pie and stewed steak at the sides, and plenty of smoking hot vegetables; a prime old stilton, and a bowl of salad to wind up with, and as much champagne as you can swallow, with brandy and water to settle it on your stomachs. That's what I'll do, at the Lion and Lamb, if the house goes over eighty when the half-price to the boxes is in."

This time the applause was louder.

"I always said you were a jolly good fellow, Bill," said Mr. Tiddikins, "and I don't mind how often I say it again."

It is to be observed that Mr. Tiddikins addressed the distinguished Rudolph by the simpler cognomen Bill, one of the playful licenses of friendship, no doubt.

"It's wonderful how those animals draw," said Mr. de la Zouche, thoughtfully, as if he were contemplating the feasibility of setting up on his own account as a lion-tamer. "You've been here three seasons, Prusinowski, and, egad, the people ain't tired of 'em yet. They seem as eager as ever. One would suppose they liked to see a poor beggar hazard his life every night."

"There's something in that," replied the Herr. "If it wasn't for the danger, the wild-beast business would be as flat as ditchwater."

"Were you ever frightened?" asked the walking gentleman.

"Never but once," answered the lion-tamer, "and then I thought it was all over with me."

He grew suddenly grave, gloomy even, at the mere recollection waked by the walking gentleman's inquiry.

"How did it happen, old fellow?" asked Mr. Tiddikins.

"Well, you see," the lion-tamer began, in a leisurely way, stopping to take a few preliminary whiffs at his pipe, "I was at Manchester nigh upon five years ago, and it was my last night and my 'ben,' as it might be to-night. We was doing a first-rate business, and I don't think I was ever in such high spirits in my life.

"'Why, Bill,' says my little woman, when I kept running in and out of our lodgings between whiles at rehearsal,—we was close agen the slum—taking her in a handfull of money every time; 'you seem as if you was bewitched; I don't like to see you like that. I had a Scotch friend once as said it was a bad sign,—a sign of something going to happen.'

"'Lord love your little foolish heart,' I answered, 'it's a sign of nothing but that I am going to have a screaming house to-night. I don't suppose there'll be a corner you can screw yourself into if you want to see me.' For she's a rare one for going in front of a night, you know, is the missus."

Mr. De la Zouche and Mr. Tiddikins murmured their acquaintance with this domestic fact.

Herr Prusinowski smoked his pipe for a minute or so, and then went on:

"'Why, there's the family box!' she said.

"That's a large private box on the opposite prompt, that don't often let, unless there's Italian opera or Charles Mathews, or something out of the common.

"'No, there ain't,' I answered, laughing.

"'What!' cried the missus, 'is that let, too?'

"'Let this morning,' said I, 'and there's the money—three pound three—thirty-one and six of which comes to us.'

"'For I had a half share clear of expenses, same as here. Lizzie—that's my wife, you know—was quite proud to think I was going to have such a good box audience, for it isn't every box audience as will take to wild beasts.'

"'I wonder whether it's the Mayor and his family,' speculating about that big private box.

"'No,' I told her, 'it's a gentleman and a stranger, no name.'

"Well, the night came, a sweltering hot summer evening, such as it will be to-night. The performance began with one of your genteel comedies, and the house was so full and noisy the actors couldn't hear themselves speak. They got through it somehow; there was a short overture, and then the curtain went up for my performance. The three lions discovered in a forest, to slow music, which gets a round for them, and gives me my entrance and reception.

"You know the beasts; they were the same three I've got now—Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Old Brown's a harmless old chap enough, not a sound tooth in his head, and no more harm in him than in an elderly jackass; Jones is a deep old dodger, but there isn't much harm in him; but Robinson is a nasty-tempered beast, a brute you never can be sure of, an animal that will lick your hand one minute, and be ready to snap your head off the next.

"Well, I got a first-rate reception. I thought the gallery would never have left off applauding; and the sight of the house, crammed to the ceiling, made me almost giddy. Perhaps it was the heat of the place, which was like an oven; perhaps, as I'd often been standing treat, or being stood far off and on pretty well all day, I may have taken a little more than was good for me. Anyhow, I felt the house spinning round me, just as if I'd been some duffer or a novice, instead of the old stager I am.

"I looked at the family-box O. P., curious to see who'd taken it. There was only one gentleman there, a man of 50 or thereabouts, with a cadaverous, lantern-jawed face, and light-reddish hair, very straight, combed neatly on each side of his forehead. He was dressed in black, regular evening-dress, white choker, and all complete, and, do you know, the instant I set eyes upon him he gave me a turn."

"That was a queer fancy," said Mr. de la Zouche, helping himself to tobacco from the Herr's gutta-percha pouch, which lay open on the wall.

"Perhaps it was; but, if that night was to come over again, I should have the fancy over again," replied Prusinowski. "It was partly his own looks, I think, partly the way he looked at me; not like the rest of the audience, all good nature, expecting to be amused, but with a steadfast, ravenous kind of look, that made my blood run cold. 'That's a man who'd like to see something happen to me,' I said to myself.

"I didn't give way to the fancy all at once. I began the performance; but I stole a glance at my sandy-haired pale-faced gentleman now and then, and always found him looking at me in the same way. He had large light gray eyes, very light, and they followed every move I made like a cat's following a mouse. He never moved his eyes from me, he never smiled, he never applauded; he sat in a half-crouching attitude, leaning over the front of the box, watching me, and he made me feel as if I had a ton weight tied to each of my legs. Everything went well for some time, though I felt I'd never done things worse. Brown and Jones behaved beautifully; but just toward the last, when I had to put my head into Robinson's mouth to bring down the curtain, I saw that the brute was in one of his nasty tempers. I suppose the heat had put him out. Anyhow, he turned nasty, and when I wanted to collar him, bounced away from me.

"The house turned as still as death all in a moment, and I could see the audience was frightened. I gave a look at my gentleman in the box. He was leaning a little farther over the cushion, with something like a smile on his face.

"'Bray to not be vrightened, laties and shentlemens,' I said in my broken English,—old Sauerkraut, the ophecleid at the Lane, taught me that dodge; 'id is nozing. To peast vill to all I veesh;' and then I gave Robinson a pretty smart cuff, and began to draw his jaws open.

"The brute snarled, turned upon me, and in the next instant would have had his teeth in my shoulder if I hadn't given the signal for the curtain. Half a dozen carpenters rushed upon the stage and helped me tackle him. We had him safe in less than a minute; but just at that one moment, before the curtain dropped, it was as near as a toucher.

"There was a good deal of applause; not that I'd done anything to deserve it, for the business of putting my head in the brute's mouth was in the bill, and the audience had been swindled out of that; but they evidently knew I'd been in danger, and they called me before the curtain. I looked up at that white-faced devil in the private box. He was standing up, rubbing his hands in a satisfied kind of way, as if he had seen what he wanted to see; and, as I passed under him, he said in a slow, measured voice that gave me the shivers:

"'A narrow escape, Herr. Very well done, indeed. I congratulate you.'

"I gave him a look which he ought to have understood, if he didn't, made my bow to the house, and went off the stage. Robinson was quiet enough by this time. My man Joe Purdy had walked him off to his box, and there he was growling over his shin-bones, as mild a lion as you'd wish to see. 'Only let me get you safe back to London, my friend,' says I, 'and I'll take you down to Jimcracks and swop you for something better tempered. Talent is all very well; but temper is worth all the talent in the world.' However, that's five years ago, and there's Robinson still performing with me. The brute has such a wonderful gift for his profession! and his heart and soul's in it, too. Take that animal in the middle of the day, when he ain't particular hungry, and he's a decent fellow enough; but come between him and his business, and you'll find out what a lion is. He's been a fortune to me first and last, has that animal. Brown and Jones are nothing more than supers to him."

"You didn't see any more of your friend in the box?" inquired Mr. de la Zouche.

"Curse him, no! By the time I'd changed my clothes he had left the house. I went round to the box-office to see if the box-keepers could tell me anything about him. No; he was a stranger. He had taken his box that morning, finding there was no stall to be had, and paid his three guineas without a question.

"Now, I daresay you'll think me an out-and-out fool, when I tell you I couldn't sleep that night, nor many nights after, for thinking of that man. I couldn't get his pale cheeks and lank jaws and light gray eyes, with that horrid gloating look in them, out of my mind. 'That's a fellow who'd go to see a man hung,' I said to myself. 'That's a man who'd stand by to see his fellow-creatures hung, drawn, and quartered, and enjoy it—especially the drawing.' I hadn't a doubt in my mind that he was on the lookout for an accident all the evening; I hadn't a doubt in my mind that it was through him I made a mess of it at the end."

"Did you ever see him again?" asked the low comedian.

"Never; God forbid I ever should, for I've a notion that if I did, it would be the death of me. I'm not a nervous man in a general way, nor superstitious, either; but I'd give up the biggest haul I ever made by a benefit, rather than act before that man."

"A queer notion," said the humorous Tiddikins.

"A very queer notion," said the gentlemanly De la Zouche.

He was not a fine actor, the walking gentleman, belonging rather to that class of performers who is contemptuously likened to a stick, and his dramatic path had been by no means strewn with roses; yet he was fain to congratulate himself that it had not been beset with lions. He had been somewhat inclined to envy Rudolph Prusinowski the distinction and prosperity of his career; but just now it occurred to him that there were two sides to the picture. He rubbed his shoulder thoughtfully, and was glad to think that he was exposed to the assaults of no fiercer animals than those rampant tragedians who snubbed him when he played *Horatio*, and make light of him in *Cassio*, but who melted a little on their benefit nights, and treated him to beer.

CHAPTER II.—THE SECOND TIME.

The Spindlecum people showed their appreciation of the British drama, as represented by lion-taming, by giving Herr Prusinowski a bumper. Whether it was the influence of the Cham of Tartary, or the Mikado, the Grand Duchess of Seltzerwasserburg, or the local member, or the simple merits of the performance, is a moot question; but the Spindlecumians assembled in full force; and, before the Herr had left the family tea-table to repair to the theatre, he received the pleasing intelligence that the crowd at the pit and gallery doors was half-way across the street.

"If we only go on like this for another year or so, Liz, I'll cut the profession," exclaimed Herr Prusinowski, cheerily, "and start a theatrical public somewhere on the Surrey side. It's a trying life, is the wild-beast business."

"And a dangerous life, too, William," said the little woman, with a sigh.

"Not much of that, old girl. I'm more than a match for Robinson by this time. There isn't a move he's up to that I'm not down upon. You're going into the front to-night, eh, Liz?"

"Oh, yes; I shall get a seat at the back of the boxes. Mrs. Podger's going with me. She's took her ticket, and paid for it, you know, William, like a lady."

"Ta-ta, Liz, then; I'm off."

"It's early, William. There's the 'Miller and his Men'—that'll last an hour and a half surely."

"I don't believe it'll play an hour. You ought to know what my benefit audiences are—all agog for the lions. I want to have a look at the beasts before we begin, and I'm always a little nervous on my ben. Good-bye."

This was a mere conjugal excuse. The theatre to a man bred at the side-scenes is his club. The Herr preferred smoking his pipe in the free-and-easy atmosphere of the dressing-room at the Queen's to the tamer delights of the domestic tea-table. He had very little anxiety about his beasts. Joe Purdy, his factotum, a keeper who had served his apprenticeship with the great Wombwell, had the custody of them.

The house was an excellent one. The boxes were not so well filled as on that memorable night at Manchester, which Herr Prusinowski had described to his friends; but the pit was a seething cauldron of humanity; the gallery looked like a wall of eager faces piled one upon the other up to the iron roof. "The Miller and His Men" was performed almost in dumb show, or seemed to be, though the leading tragedian retained on the establishment was roaring himself hoarse in the character of *Grindoff*, with the faint hope of snatching a stray leaf from the crown of wild olive which would be cast at the feet of the lion-tamer by-and-by.

Then came a stirring overture—the "Bronze Horse"—during which the audience cracked nuts and became momentarily more excited; and then the act-drop rose to slow music of a soul-appalling character, and revealed Brown, Jones and Robinson picturesquely grouped in the stock primeval forest.

There was a pause. The house applauded vociferously. There was something stirring in the notion that these three unfettered beasts might leap into the pit at any moment. It was quite a pleasant sensation—especially for the gallery. Brown, who was elderly and decrepit, yawned and stretched himself out as if for slumber, with the air of having been untimely disturbed from his after-dinner nap. Jones, who was of a lively temperament, whisked his tail, and snapped at an imaginary fly. Robinson stared full at the audience, as if he really did not understand and appreciate their plaudits.

The music quickened, broke into a stirring march, and then at a fortissimo chord from the orchestra, the lion-tamer bounded on the stage—a striking figure, broad-shouldered and muscular, in close fitting flesh-colored raiment, a scarlet girdle round his waist, and a leopard's skin over his shoulder.

There was a good strong Sheffield knife in his belt, but he had no appearance of being armed.

His reception was tremendous. He stood bowing and moving his lips in vague murmurs, with an air of being quite overcome by his feelings, for nearly five minutes before he could begin his performance. His eyes wandered all round the house with the gaze of calculation, till they grew suddenly fixed, glaring at the stalls.

To-night there were three people in all the length and breadth of them—two faded-looking elderly women in opera cloaks at one end, and in the middle, in a position that commanded every inch of the stage, a middle-aged man with a cadaverous face, prominent, light-gray eyes, and lank, reddish hair, carefully dressed in full evening costume.

He sat in an attitude of extreme attention, with his arms folded on the back of the seat in front of him (he was in the back row), and his eyes fixed upon the lion-tamer. For the moment, the sight of him seemed to turn Rudolph Prusinowski to stone. It was the man he had been talking of that day.

The cold sweat broke out upon his forehead; but he stamped his foot savagely, angry with himself for this folly, muttered an oath, and began his business with the lions—standing upon their backs, riding round the stage upon all three at once, leading them through a kind of dance movement, described in the bills as a set of quadrilles, with garlands of paper roses, and otherwise disporting himself with them, the red-haired man in the stalls watching his every movement and every movement of the animals breathlessly, and never stirring by a hair's breadth from his attentive attitude, or turning his eyes away from the stage.

Then came the feature of the evening,—a single combat between Herr Prusinowski and Robinson,—who was described in the bills, by the way, as "Moloch, the royal brindled lion, presented to Herr Prusinowski by one of the native princes of the Punjaub"—at the end of which the Herr dragged asunder the animal's jaws, and put his head into the red-hot looking mouth.

To-night, in spite of that deadly terror which had come upon the Herr at the sight of that one detested spectator, everything went smoothly enough. Robinson, otherwise Moloch, kept his temper, suffered his jaws to be opened to their widest extent, and the tamer's head to repose upon his tongue as on a pillow for half a dozen seconds or so, and the curtain came down to vociferous applause; but when the *beneficiare* was called for there was no response. The prompter found him leaning against one of the wings, white to the lips.

"Did you ever see a man tremble?" he asked, in a voice that shook so much as to be scarcely intelligible. "If you want to see one, look at me."

He was shaking in every limb, like a man stricken with ague.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the prompter, with more friendliness of than elegance of diction. "They're calling for you like mad. You'd better go on."

"I'm going, as soon as I can steady myself. I never neglect my business; but I've had a turn. I never thought I should come off the stage alive to-night."

"Why, the animals were quiet enough."

"Yes, as mild as lambs; but there's a man in front that's my evil genius. I never felt superstitious about anything else before—none of your ghosts or that kind of rot—but I've got my fancy about the man. He'd like to see me killed, and—he'll contrive to see it."

"Prusinowski," said the prompter, "I couldn't have believed it of you. I thought you was a man of sense."

But the prompter felt uncomfortable nevertheless. The human mind is especially open to uncomfortable sensations of this kind.

"Come, my boy," he exclaimed, "they're losing temper." This in allusion to the audience, who were clamoring hoarsely for their favorite. "You'd better go on."

Prusinowski wiped his damp forehead, pulled himself together, as it were.

"All right," he said, and followed the prompter to the first entrance. He went on, made his accustomed mechanical bow, and crossed the stage, to disappear with renewed bowings on the opposite side. He was looking at the stalls all the time. The man was gone.

"Curse him!" muttered the lion tamer. "If he'd given me time to change my clothes I'd have been in the front of the house in time to see him come out, I want to know who he is; I want to know what he means."

He dressed hurriedly, tearing off his close-fitting garb, and shuffling in the costume of everyday life anyhow, and then went back to the prompt entrance before the curtain had arisen for the farce, and took another survey of the stalls, thinking it just possible that his evil genius had returned. But the man's place was empty.

Herr Prusinowski went round to the public doors of the theatre, and hung about there, with a vague idea that the man might be lingering also. There was a large tavern just opposite the Queen's, where the audience were wont to refresh themselves—even the stalls and boxes—with brandy and soda. The Herr crossed the road by and by, went into the crowded bar, still looking for his man, and looking vainly.

While he was staring about him a friendly hand tapped him on the shoulder.

"It was well over eighty, my boy," said the voice of De la Zouche, upon whose youthful cheek still lingered some trace of the vermillion it had worn in the "Miller and Men." "Nearer ninety, Tiddikins tells me, and he know how to reckon up a house with any man in the profession. I wish you joy."

"Thank you, old fellow," replied the lion-tamer, vaguely. "Yes, I think it a good house."

"Think! There's no room for thinking. The perspiration was running down their faces in the pit all through the 'Miller.' The house was like a furnace; and uncommonly thirsty that kind of thing makes a man. The pongelow you sent in was very acceptable. But, I say, Prusi, how about that little supper you talked of?"

Prusinowski stared at him blankly for a moment, and then said carelessly:

"The supper—O, to be sure. I'd forgotten all about it." The noble countenance of De la Zouche fell, and his open brow was overshadowed by a sudden gloom. "But, it's all right," continued the *beneficiaire*. "Its ordered for 12 o'clock sharp. I ordered it on spec. I thought I should have a good house."

"Prusinowski, you are a gentleman!" exclaimed the actor. "I'll go home and put on a clean collar. I think you mentioned a goose?"

"Roast beef at the top, roast goose at the bottom," said the Herr absently.

"It's a bird which, on the supper table, I appreciate above any of the feathered tribe," replied the walking gentleman. "*Au reservoir.*"

He departed, wondering at the silence and gravity of a man who could draw an £80 house.

Herr Prusinowski left the tavern and strolled listlessly along the street. It was not quite 11. He had a clear hour before him, in which he could do what he pleased with himself. Under ordinary circumstances he might have gone home, to have a few words with his "little woman," and made some amendment in his toilet; but to-night he hardly cared to face his wife; she would see that something was wrong, and question him. The impression that man's appearance had made on him was a subject he did not want to talk about, not even with her. He turned out of the busy thoroughfare in which the Queen's Theatre was situated presently into a broad, quiet, old-fashioned-looking street, leading down to the quay—a street of broad, square, red brick houses of the Georgian era, grim and respectable, with a shop only here and there, and then a superior class of shop. It was a very quiet street at this time of night. The summer moon was shining full upon the broad pavement and empty road, and there was just a glimpse of moonlit water at the end of the street where it opened on the quay.

There was only one shop open at this hour, a tobacconist's at the corner. Prusinowski felt in his coat pocket with a dim recollection of having allowed Mr. Fitz Raymond to empty his tobacco pouch that evening, and then strolled across the road toward the tobacconist's shop. While he was in the act of crossing, a man came out of the shop, and walked slowly away toward the quay. The lion-tamer recognized him at a glance, and darted after him. It was the occupant of the stalls, a tall, angular figure in the moonlight, with more or less the air of gentlemen.

"I beg your pardon," he said, at the stranger's shudder; "I believe you were in front to-night in the stalls at the Queen's?"

The man turned and faced him. It was not a prepossessing countenance by any means; that long, cadaverous visage, with the pale, prominent eyes and lank, sandy hair. The moonlight made it look more than usually cadaverous.

"Yes," he said, "I have been at the Queen's Theatre this evening. Dear me! you are the lion-tamer, I believe. This is really curious."

He spoke in a formal deliberate way, that was strangely irritating to Herr Prusinowski's nerves.

"You have some kind of business with me, Herr Prusinowski?" the stranger said, interrogatively, the lion-tamer standing for the moment staring at him, utterly lost and helpless.

"I—I wanted to ask you a question," he said, abruptly, rousing himself with an effort. "This isn't the first time I've seen you. You took a private box at Manchester five years ago for my benefit."

"I did," replied the stranger. "I congratulate you on the possession of an excellent memory, Mr. Prusinowski. You had a narrow escape that night at Manchester, I imagine. One of your animals turned restive."

"Yes," said the lion-tamer, moodily, "that brute Robinson cut up rough. I lost my nerve, and he saw it. It was a narrow escape—a disappointment for you, wasn't it?"

"Excuse me, I hardly catch your meaning."

"You thought it was all over with me, didn't you?" Come now, I want to know your motive for coming to see me that time—I want to know your motive for coming to see me to-night."

"Motive?" repeated the stranger. "I should suppose the motive must be sufficiently obvious. People generally attend that sort of entertainment, and every sort of entertainment, in search of amusement."

"Other people, perhaps, not you. I know what a man's face means, and I watched yours as close—well, almost as close as you watched me. It wasn't the face of a man that came to be amused."

"You seem to have a peculiar way of looking at things, Mr. Prusinowski," replied the stranger, rubbing his bony, close-shaven chin thoroughly. "However, to be candid with you, I am somewhat interested in lion-taming. I am an idle man, you see. My means enable me to live pretty much as I please and where I please, and a man without occupation is in a manner compelled to create an interest for himself in things outside his own life. I am an amateur of wild-beast shows. There was a man called Green,—you may have heard of him, perhaps. I saw that man Green perform seventeen consecutive times. I was peculiarly interested in him."

"Yes," said Prusinowski, "I know all about Green. He was killed,—killed by a tiger that he'd made a good deal of money out of."

"He was," answered the stranger. "I saw it."

Herr Prusinowski shuddered.

"I thought so," he said; "I thought as much. You've tasted blood."

"Upon my honor, that is a very unpleasant way of putting it," replied the stranger. "I look at these things entirely from an artistic point of view. I have heard it asserted that men of your profession always do meet with some fatal accident, sooner or later. Since you push me so closely, I am bound to admit that has formed one element of interest for me in this kind of performance. I can understand the delight of the Roman people, from the Emperor down to the humblest freedman, in their gladiatorial shows."

"I don't understand half that palaver," said Herr Prusinowski, rudely; "but I trust in God I may never see your face again."

"Really, now! but why?"

"Because you are a cold-blooded scoundrel, and you would like to see me killed."

"My dear Mr. Prusinowski, that is a style of language which, if I were an ill-tempered man, I might resent. But if you are destined to meet your death in that manner, which it is to be hoped you are not, I freely admit that I should wish to be a spectator of the catastrophe. It would not make the smallest difference to you, and it would be highly interesting to me. Is this your way? No! In that case, good night."

He lifted his hat ceremoniously, and departed toward the patch of moonlit water at the end of the street, leaving the lion-tamer standing on the pavement, transfixed and brooding.

It was just as he had imagined—the man was an amateur of sudden death.

The supper at the Lion and Lamb public house—a snug little hostelry, five doors from the theatre, and much affected by the actors—was a gastronomic success, but not a social one. The fare was excellent. The giver of the feast ordered liquors on a liberal scale, and eatables and drinkables disappeared with a celerity cheering to witness. Yet the banquet was not a cheerful one. Nothing could rouse Prusinowski from the gloom that had fallen upon him. The actors did their utmost to beguile him into gayety, with boisterous talk and laughter, racy anecdotes, and an unlimited amount of that humorous converse commonly known as "chaff," to which the theatrical mind is especially prone; but all their efforts failed.

By degrees the talk fell flat, and the revels, which, under happier auspices, would have lasted far into the summer dawning, broke up abruptly at a quarter past two.

Mr. Warbeck, the prompter, walked home with Tiddikins and De la Zouche, and told them what had happened after the fall of the curtain.

"Prusinowski's as good a fellow as ever breathed," he said, in conclusion. "If he was my own brother, I couldn't like him better than I do. But I'm afraid there's something queer hereabouts."

He tapped his forehead significantly.

"A loose slate," said Mr. Tiddikins.

"A bee in his bonnet," said Mr. De la Zouche.

CHAPTER III.—THE THIRD TIME.

It was three years later in the life of the lion-tamer, and he was performing for three nights only at a sea-coast town in the north of England, a dreary little place enough, whither he had strayed from the rich manufacturing districts, where his harvests were wont to be so plenteous—a dismal little town, beside which the sea seemed to howl more dolefully than by other shores; a stony High street, a damp, windy fish market, a beach of great loose pebbles, and a long wooden jetty stretching out to sea, and slippery always with slime and weed, dead fish, and other refuse of the great ocean.

Three years!—and yet, on his benefit night at Spindlecum, Herr Prusinowski had talked about retiring on his laurels in a year. He had not been doing badly, either; prosperity had followed all his wanderings; but the human mind is elastic in its estimate of money, and Herr Prusinowski's notions of the fortune he ought to retire upon had widened with the passage of time.

"Another six months, little woman," he said, "and I'll sell the beasts by auction and take a public house," which was his notion of peace and retirement.

"I wish it was to be to-morrow, William," the little woman answered sadly. "I shall never know a happy moment till you've done with those animals."

The first two nights at Lowshore, this obscure northern seaport, had been tolerably successful, but what the drama, whether legitimate or illegitimate, failed to do, the lions succeeded in doing. They drew very fair houses—not the nobility and gentry, as represented by one elderly peer, whose estates bordered Lowshore, but who was rarely known to inhabit his great stone castle, preferring a little box at Richmond, stuffed with rare old silver and costly curiosities; and the vicar; but the shop-keepers and their young men and maidens; the few visitors and the lodging-house proprietors; all the seafaring men and their families; the maids-of-all-work and fisher-boys; the policemen off duty, and a sprinkling of farmers from inland farms. It was late in October, the very dreariest time of the year, and Herr Prusinowski had come to Lowshore in a speculative humor, just to fill up a blank week in his winter programme.

The house was nearly full the first night, a trifle less well attended the second, and on the third a considerable falling off was apparent. Still, it was a very fair house for Lowshore. There was a cheerful sprinkling in the pit, a very good gallery; the boxes alone had a cavernous and dismal aspect.

Herr Prusinowski had brought a dramatic company of three with him to support the lions, and to eke out the evening's entertainment with a couple of farces or comediettas. The performances began with "Delicate Ground," and were to conclude with the "Secret," a farce of an ancient and respectable character.

The weather was against Herr Prusinowski on this particular evening. The north winds came howling across the German Ocean as if they were intent upon sweeping Lowshore from the face of the earth, driving a salt-flavored sleet before them, which well-nigh blinded the adventurous pedestrian. The Herr expressed himself very forcibly about the weather, as he took leave of his family before setting out for the theatre. The comedietta was just over as he went in at the stage-door, and he had to dress in a hurry, struggling into his close-fitting raiment, and girding himself with scarlet and gold, while a feeble little orchestra of four played some old fashioned country dance tunes, what time the audience regaled themselves with prawns and porter. The three lions looked tremendously big on the small stage, awfully real against the background of faded scenery. Robinson was out of sorts. He was sensitive upon the subject of weather, and had an especial aversion to high winds.

The feeble little orchestra made a great struggle to produce a soul-inspiring chord, and came out superbly, the second violin a trifle in the rear. Herr Prusinowski bounded on the stage from a rocky set piece, and began his work rather languidly, handling Robinson with a certain amount of caution.

He had got through half his performance, and was leading the three lions round the stage on their hind feet, to the stirring music of the march in "Blue Beard,"—stirring even from those poor, feeble players—when he heard the opening and shutting of a door at the back of the boxes. He looked up quickly. A gentleman in evening dress was seating himself deliberately in the centre-place, a pale-complexioned man, with straight, reddish hair. The lion-tamer's heart turned cold. It was the man he had seen at Manchester and Spindlecum, the man whose presence, by some morbid fancy, he associated with the idea of peril to himself. During the last three years he had been always more or less on the lookout for this man, and had never seen him—had begun to congratulate himself upon the probability that he would finish his public career without ever performing before him again; and here he was in this remote seaport town, watching him with the same eager eyes and hungry face, watching as men watched the gladiators in old time, greedy for their blood.

If he could have brought the entertainment to an abrupt conclusion at that instant, he would have done so. He would have willingly returned the people their money, and sacrifice the night's profits to escape performing before that man. He was half inclined to plead sudden illness, bring down the curtain with an apology, but to do that would be to confess himself afraid of that man.

"D—n him!" he muttered to himself, "he sha'n't see that I'm afraid of him. Faster!" he called out to the orchestra. "Faster and louder!" and, as the music quickened, he urged the animals with his whip.

Robinson, *alias* Moloch, resented the impertinence with a suppressed roar, and from that moment Rudolph Prusinowski lost his presence of mind and lost his temper. He was determined to bate not one of his tricks, to demonstrate to that cold-blooded wretch in the boxes that he was not afraid of him. He made the animals do more work than usual, looking defiantly at the watchful face in the boxes all the while. The little theatre shook with applause, the pit rose to him, as the good old actors used to say; the gallery rang with bravoes.

All in a moment, at the last, in the crowning feat which was to conclude the performance, the bravoes changed to an awful shout of horror. No one could say how it happened—the brute's movements were too rapid for human eyes to follow. Herr Prusinowski was lying on the stage mauled and torn, the lion crouching upon him.

The keeper and a couple of brawny scene-shifters rushed upon the stage; they dragged him from under the infuriated beast, insensible and covered with blood, and carried him off to the dressing-room, where the two rival surgeons of Lowshore came rushing in to him five minutes afterward. Surgery could do nothing; his ribs were crushed to powder, and there was a perforation of the lung and hemorrhage. He breathed stentoriously for about half an hour, and then died, without one ray of returning consciousness.

"Strange," the red-haired gentleman used to say afterward, when he told the story as a pleasant kind of thing after dinner, and in some manner reflecting distinction upon himself; "the poor devil was the second of his trade I saw killed, and I had come across him three times, at long intervals, in the course of my travels in the North. I take a considerable interest in that sort of thing; there's more excitement about it than there is in the drama. Prusinowski was a very respectable fellow, had saved money, I believe, and left his wife and children comfortably provided for."—*Belgravia Annual.*

NEGRO RULE IN FLORIDA.

A Shocking Condition of Affairs—A Veteran of 1812 Maltreated by a Negro Mob—The Penalty of Voting for Greeley.

Newmansville, Alachua Co., Fla. (Nov. 12), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The following is a plain statement of facts which we desire to present to the people of the United States for their consideration. Such outrages as are here detailed we have submitted to until they have become too frightful to be endured. Our appeals to the local authorities are all in vain, and we despair of ever having our grievances redressed by them. Our only hope is in arousing a public sentiment which shall lead to measures for our relief, otherwise we shall be compelled to abandon our homes to the blacks, who have become our masters.

In this town resides a feeble old gentleman, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, John Powers by name, who as early as 1812 enlisted in the army of the United States, fighting all through the war. He was also with Decatur in his expedition against Tripoli, and served in the Creek War under Jackson. Last Saturday week this old gentleman, while attending to some little matters in town, was assaulted by a stalwart negro, horsewhipped, and knocked down. Mr. Powers, through the interference of another negro, who had some respect for his gray hairs, made his escape, followed by about thirty of these devils, shouting, "Kill the d—d old ——, kill him." Fortunately he gained the house of a friend, where he secured a gun. The negroes stopped then in their pursuit, thus showing their bravery. So long as this old man was unarmed they wanted to kill him; but when he was able to defend himself they retreated. This outrage occurred in broad daylight, and was witnessed by nearly the entire community. It is not the first attempt that has been made on the life of Mr. Powers. During the fall of 1870, while guarding his cotton crop in the field from the depredations of this same gang, he was assaulted, knocked down, and an attempt made to cut his throat, which would have been successful but for the bravery of his daughter, who, being armed, fired on the gang and drove them off. Since that time they have frequently stopped in front of Mr. Powers dwelling, threatening to kill him and using all manner of violence. A warrant was issued for the arrest of two of the parties engaged in this outrage and sent to the Sheriff at Gainesville; but no steps have been taken by him to execute the warrant, nor will there be. This is only one of the numerous cases that are of common occurrence in this county.

One of the most recent of these outrages happened on the day of election at this precinct, and the writer and hundreds of others were eye-witnesses to what follows: The polls were opened at the usual hour, and when the voting began it was almost impossible to keep the negroes from taking complete possession of them. About the middle of the day a colored man voted for Greeley and the Conservative State ticket, when a disturbance arose which was kept up until late in the evening, and finally culminated in a deadly assault on two citizens of the town. One of them (Dr. Jackson) was struck and knocked senseless by a bludgeon of some kind as he was entering his dwelling to go to his supper, and he now lies in a dangerous condition. A gun was fired at him while falling, and some forty or fifty shot penetrated the door of his house. About the same time a young man was also assaulted, but having been struck a slanting blow on the side of his head, he was only slightly stunned. The only offence that these gentlemen had committed was that of voting as they saw proper.

Being used to such scenes, I was not so much shocked when calling on Dr. Jackson as I would have been by the same sight before the State was reconstructed. His face presented a fearful appearance, the skull fractured, I fear, with nose, mouth, and chin split to the bone. Not so, however, with a gentleman who had only arrived from New York a day or two previous to the election. This gentleman had made quite an investment in property there, consisting of a plantation about five miles from town, two store-houses, grist mill, gin house, and residence in the village. He has seen enough of his property, and will return in a day or so satisfied with his short sojourn in this portion of the land of flowers.

REVOIR TO 1872.

Farewell, Old Year!
Thy parting knell now falls upon my ear
From yonder iron tongue, whose measured tone
Closes thy being,—tells me thou hast gone;
Gone far behind the gaze or grasp of Time;
Gone to the Past with that last midnight chime!
Forever gone!

This hour
'Tis meet should yield to Retrospection's power
The hopes, the disappointments, which it gave,—
The joys, the sorrows, that its passing wave
Bore on its bosom.

It may be the last
That ever o'er my Time-life will be cast
From that great Future whose succeeding wave,
With its resistless power, bears onward to the grave
The sons of men, whose being, here begun,
Shall yet continue while the years shall run
Their endless chain of ages.

* * * * * * * * * *

'Tis past!
Oh! what a volume in that thought is cast!
It urns the pledges which were made, and broke;
The deeds committed; words of anger spoke;
The sins with which the erring soul was stained
When human passion was left unrestrained;
The wounds severe which to our loved we gave,—
The loved ones resting lowly in the grave,
Oh! *now* the Past, with strong mesmeric power,
Comes back to us with Old Year's closing hour.

"Men gather wisdom," often, "from the past;"
Wisdom so gathered does not always last,
But, when 'tis laid on Duty's holy shrine,
It weds with Power, whose "*fated*" is Divine,
The seed upon the fallowed ground is sown;
When to the stalk its ripened head is grown,
'Tis garnered, not to be forgot, nor lie
Neglected, till its germ of life shall die.

The wisdom gathered from the Past, should be
Garnered for future works of Charity,
Whose seed, if scattered by the hand of Love,
A blessing to the sower's heart would prove,
And then, as the Old Year's requiem fell
Upon our ear, 'twould seem to say, "'Tis well!"
Duty neglected would not then distress,
But Peace, blest Peace, with its sweet power, would bless
The memory of the closing Year.

THO. A. HARRIS.

—The St. Paul & Pacific Road has just received a deed of land from the public domain numbering 83,675 acres.

THE NEW YEAR.

Something About New-Year's Customs.

All civilized and semi-civilized races of mankind appear, as if by a natural instinct, to have adopted either ceremonials, rejoicings, or an interchange of social amenities, at an inauguration of a new year.

As the period of the demise of the old and birth of the new year is not arbitrary, but merely marks the completion of the earth's revolution around the sun from any one point in its orbit back to the same point, or nearly so, the times of such so-called New Years vary. Thus the Christian, the Jewish, the Mohammedan, and the Chinese anniversaries occur at different times.

We have in the United States a sufficient number of the first two and of the last named, to have their respective annual celebrations brought prominently under our notice; and, speaking generally, these all make it a season of rejoicing and social reunion.

The Jewish New Year, however, is attended by more strictly religious ceremonies, of longer duration than those of other sects, and includes on some days a partial cessation from business, and a total cessation on others. With the Israelites, visits of congratulation and compliment are secondary to the religious observances. It is unnecessary to comment upon the usual manner in which the new year is celebrated by the generality of the American people. They are too well known to the readers of the *Journal.*

The Chinese, who are so numerous in the State of California, and whose noisy demonstrations involve so heavy an expenditure of gunpowder, are reputed to consider it an absolute necessity to pay all indebtedness on this occasion, and that those who are positively unable to discharge their liabilities shall be set free from them. This is the theory, but it would appear that association with outside barbarians has greatly tended to modify it in practice when abroad.

In their own native land the rule is carried out more rigidly, but such is the disgrace attendant upon New Year insolvency that suicides among the impecunious at that time are said to be frequent, a species of high-mindedness that but ill accords with our generally-received notions of Chinese ethics.

Among the English, the festivities of New Year's eve and day are of a very ancient date. In the feudal times, the head of the house presided at these merry-makings over a huge bowl of spiced ale somewhat strangely named "lamb's wool." Having first drunk to the health of those assembled, he passed it around to the others. As each took the bowl to drink, he pronounced the Saxon words "Wass hael," meaning your health, and from this sprung the name "wassail-bowl." Numerous songs were sung, one of which, of Gloucestershire origin, contains the following verses:

Wassail, wassail, over the town,
Our bread is white, our ale is brown;
Our bowl is made of the maplin-tree—
We be good fellows all, I drink to thee.
Come butler, and bring us a bowl of the best,
I hope your soul in heaven may rest;
But if you do bring us a bowl of the small,
Then down shall fall butler, bowl, and all.

The poor people carried round on the last day of the year a bowl ornamented with ribbons, and begged for the wherewithal to get it filled, so that they, too, might enjoy the wassail.

At the monasteries, then so numerous in England, the Abbott stood behind an enormous wassail-bowl, which was called, in their ecclesiastical language, "Poculum Caritatis," and, having drunk to all, the others drank in regular succession, the one to the other, until the wassail had gone the round of the tables.

A relic of this custom is still retained by the corporation of the City of London. A double-handled flagon of spiced wine is placed before the Lady-Mayoress if she be present, or, in her absence, before the presiding officer, and she or he, standing up and holding the flagon in both hands, drinks to the health of the company, as called out by the toast-master. He then passes it to the person on his left hand, who, also standing, drinks to *his* left hand neighbor, and so on in turn until all have partaken. The ceremony is known as that of the "Loving Cup."

The ringing out of the old year and ringing in of the new has, among some of the Methodists, given place to *singing in* the New Year, and in Yorkshire, England, is known as the "Watch-Night Service." The congregation having assembled, and the usual services having been performed so as to terminate shortly before midnight, a psalm is sung, after which perfect silence is maintained, each person being, or supposed to be, engaged in silent prayer until the hour of twelve strikes. At the first stroke of the clock all join the Wesleyan hymn—

Come, let us anew
Our journey pursue,
Roll round with the year,

etc., etc.

The introduction of religious services in connection with the advent of the new year would appear to be again gaining ground—"improving the occasion," as it is termed by some, by urging on all a resolution to amend their ways, and to reflect on the past:

He that good thinketh good may do,
And God will help him thereunto;
For never yet was good work wrought
Without beginning of good thought.

Episcopal clergymen of some of the districts where other denominations are gaining ground, have adopted a "Night Watch Service," probably from motives of policy, but the movement is not general with that body in England—most of the clergy of the Established Church being opposed to it, on the ground that the status of the Church demands that it should be the inaugurator of any additional observances, not the follower of such as may be introduced by other sects.

The celebration of New Year's eve and day is much more marked in Scotland than in England, and its greater prominence may be in some sort attributed to there being no Christmas festival permissible by the Calvinistic *regime.* In this connection it may be observed that, to the same cause, operating upon the Puritan settlers of New England, may be traced the more notable celebration of the day in America.

Till within a very few years the drinking from the wassail-bowl, at the passing away of the old year, prevailed in Scotland. In that country, as in some others which shall be nameless, excesses are too much the order of the day; and, so general is the custom of indulging freely, on the plea that it comes but once a year, that, by mid-day, persons of standing and position even, may not unfrequently be seen in the streets of the larger cities, whose uncertain gait betrays the depth of their potations. Nor are these cases entirely confined to the stronger sex. The police have instructions, it is presumed, to be conveniently blind, so long as the peace is preserved, so that few arrests for intoxication are made.

The custom of "first-footing" is generally prevalent in the "Land o' Cakes." Parties, generally consisting of men only, with an abundant supply of whiskey, visit the houses of their friends, as soon after midnight as may be, to wish them the compliments of the season; and the person who first enters a house for that purpose is denominated "first-foot." The toast most in vogue is "A gude New-Year to ye, and mony may ye see." Forty years ago a rule obtained in some sort, that all ladies found out-of-doors after 12 o'clock were liable to pay the forfeit of a kiss. As many parties were given on New-Year's-eve, of course numerous of the fair sex were out after that hour, and none would venture to take their departure except in carriages, and even these were stopped frequently by parties of young men and the inmates compelled to submit to the inevitable New-Year salute. As the melancholy Prince says, "It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance;" but young men of that day were of a different opinion. The writer remembers being one of a party which stopped the carriage of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelstone. As there were four horses, and as the postillions drove very rapidly, the feat was not accomplished without considerable risk, two of the undergraduates being thrown beneath the horses' feet. The carriage was stopped, however, and the old gentleman acknowledged the capture, and counselled the three ladies within to make no fuss about it, but quietly resign themselves to their fate. In this case, most of the young gentlemen were personally acquainted with the baronet's family. This habit admitted, however, of much abuse, and was the occasion of many serious broils, so that people began to set their faces against the custom, and it has, consequently, of late years fallen into disuse.—*Gordon Greenlaw, in Appleton's Journal.*

A Coal Bank at Council Bluffs.

From the Council Bluffs Iowa Nonpareil.

The great western coal-field on which Council Bluffs is situated is one of the largest in the world. It extends north and south from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Talequah, in the Indian Territory, and east and west from the Mississippi River far toward the Rocky Mountains, thus making an irregular circle more than 600 miles in diameter. Along the eastern cropping the veins vary in thickness from two to four feet. Fort Dodge five feet, Macon four feet, Fort Scott four feet, Leavenworth two feet, Lincoln four and a half feet. In this coal field there are two systems of carboniferous rocks, termed respectively the upper and the lower coal formations. The upper coal measures are characterized by thin beds of coal, thick beds of limestone and shale (or soapstone). The lower formation is characterized by thick beds of coal and thin beds of limestone, sandstone, and shale.

The carboniferous rocks of Iowa and Missouri dip westwardly, hence the coal which crops at Macon on the surface is found at Leavenworth 700 feet deep, and that which crops near the surface at Ottumwa is found at Lincoln 900 feet deep, as has been demonstrated in boring the artesian well. But how do we know that these are the same? Because, in reaching the coal at Lincoln and at Leavenworth, substantially the same series of rocks were passed through which characterize the upper and lower coal formations where they crop out on the eastern border of the coal field.

Since a workable vein of coal is found at Fort Dodge, and at Lincoln, in the lower coal measures, the same can probably be found at any intermediate point, because the rocks of the upper coal crop out at many intermediate points, and the regularity of the strata is so great as to furnish strong evidence that the veins extend through. This presumption is rendered almost certain by the regularity of the dip, as is evidenced by the Leavenworth and Lincoln veins, which are found within a hundred feet of where the level would locate them.

After weighing the several indications, I am of the opinion that the coal of the lower formation lies within 700 feet of the surface at Council Bluffs.

W. T. ROBINSON.

THE NEW YEAR.

A gray old man toiled at the rope;
Loud rang the bell, and clear;
The hour was midnight, and the tune,
The passing of the Year.

And, as he tolled, the old man sang.
And laughed beneath his breath;
He laughed and sang with glee; and yet
He tolled a knell for death.

"Old man," said I, "this shameless mirth
Seems sadly out of place;
A solemn chant, a dirge, or prayer
Would bear a better grace.

"The Old Year dies weighed down with sin,
Weighed down with lives misspent;
Come, kneel you down with me, and mourn;
Come, join in my lament."

"I mourn not for the past," said he;
"A new life I begin.
I do not ring the Old Year out,—
I ring the New Year in.

"Why do ye wish to mourn and grieve?
This hour is not for tears;
The star of Hope shines steadfast, pure,
Above the coming years!

"I laugh and sing for very joy,
And not with shameless mirth;
Good sir, I toll not for the dead,—
I celebrate a birth.

"Come, turn your back upon the past,
And bid your grief begone;
The night is dark, but then, good sir,
Joy cometh with the dawn."

LOUIS DORR.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Nebraska has 51,123 school children, and divides a school fund of $110,936.

—The gambling license of Nevada produces the State yearly about $15,000. An effort is to be made to abolish it.

—Cumming County, Neb., has shipped more than 130,000 bushels of wheat this autumn. Good for the Great American Desert.

—The Utica, (N. Y.) *Observer* states that a new county, which shall embrace parts of Oneida, Madison, Herkimer, and Otsego Counties, is proposed.

—It has been observed at Charlestown, this year, that all the convicts pardoned from the Massachusetts State Prison for sickness, have died within ten days after leaving.

—A large number of workmen are candidates for election to the British Parliament. Even Mr. Disraeli will be opposed by one in his district.

—It is stated that terms of consolidation have been agreed upon between the Boston, Lowell, & Nashua and the Fitchburg Railroads, by which the roads will soon be placed under one management.

—From the abstracts of taxation furnished the Missouri State Auditor by County Clerks and other parties, it is estimated that the entire amount of general and local taxation throughout the State is about $10,000,000.

—The Fredonia (N. Y.) *Advertiser* publishes the items of expense incurred in the arrest, examination, and execution of Charles Marlow for the murder of William Bachman, and they only foot up the sum of $9,307.76.

—The Stoughton (Wis.) *Reporter* notes an inconvenience to tobacco growers by the continued dry weather, as it is impossible to strip the leaves and prepare the crop for market, the sale of which would do much to relieve "hard times."

—The Court of Common Pleas for the city of Mattoon, Ill., with its limited jurisdiction and increased expensiveness, has been voted by the City Council a useless incumbrance, and the Legislature will be memorialized for its abolishment.

—We are informed by U. G. Baker, Commissioner of Immigration, that 3,046 immigrants had passed through Galveston for the interior, in the last nine days, and that over 6,000 had passed through here since the 1st of the month.—*Galveston News, Dec. 25.*

—There is nothing Texas needs so much at this time as an increase of mail facilities. Her settlements are extending so rapidly that, where a few months nothing was seen but here and there the lonesome cabin of a solitary settler, may now be found large, intelligent, and thrifty settlements.

—The injunction is fast developing its usefulness as a writ to do everything for everybody. Its last application was to arrest the holding of a wake over a dead man in New Haven, Conn. One of his relatives objected to that peculiar "tribute of respect" to the memory of the deceased, and the Court, on application, prohibited the proceeding.

—The "Graham bill" has brought one Wisconsin saloon keeper to time. In Prescott, a dealer named Shinn sold liquor to two or three men who were intoxicated. Shinn was arrested, under the provisions of the liquor bill, tried by a jury, and found guilty. Judge Humphrey very properly fined him $100, with free lodgings in the county jail for ten days.

—The Duluth *Herald* has commenced suit against the Northwestern Telegraph Company, claiming $25,000 damages, on the ground that the Company has violated its contract in not furnishing it with night despatches. The Duluth *Tribune*, in the meantime, comes out with a big rooster and lots of big display lines, rejoicing at the discomfiture of the *Herald* in losing its despatches, and also glorying in the fact that the *Tribune* has secured the day despatches.

—The Treasury Department is now preparing a table of location, character, and value of public buildings outside of Washington now in its charge. The value of Custom Houses, Post Offices, etc., is over $40,000,000. There is an immense sum invested in navy yards, light-houses, forts, etc., etc., and the current estimates alone ask for over $26,000,000, chiefly to continue construction and improvement. Over $11,000,000 were appropriated at the last session and are now being expended. The bills for new buildings offered at each session are numbered by the score. The Treasury naturally regards this trust as onerous, and a proposal has been made to put all public buildings and works under charge of a separate bureau, to be specially created.

—The missing sailor and the faithful *fiancee* have remained out of the newspapers a respectable length of time. The pair have fully earned a fresh introduction, and we take pleasure in presenting Captain Charles Vincent. He sailed from Boston for Calcutta in Aug., 1843, leaving his love of 18 longing for his return with the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. He came not; ah, he came not. The years passed slowly by Lorena,—twenty-nine of them,—and the other day came a letter to the maid's mother, dated Liverpool, saying: "If she is alive and unmarried, I will come." The meeting was too sweet to be told to you, vulgar, little-minded reader, who never were lost in the Indian Ocean, picked up on a raft, carried to China, where you amassed wealth—and you can finish the story yourself.

Starved to Death.

London (Dec. 9) Correspondence of the New York World.

There has been a great deal of talk here about the death by starvation of a gentleman who is described as having been "a consummate classical scholar, a profound mathematician, a man whose acquaintance with the Roman, with our mercantile, and with feudal law, was unrivalled; whose general knowledge was almost encyclopedic,—a perfect master of five languages; a man of family, a gentleman, and a barrister at law of the Middle Temple." This gentleman whose name was Haddy, died the other day at the Strand Workhouse, of literal starvation, four hours after he had been admitted; and now lies in a pauper's grave at Woking. There was no reason for his death by starvation but the simple one that, without any fault of his own, he found it impossible to earn a livelihood and was too proud to beg.

THE BOSTWICK CLAIM.

Review of the Situation by a Citizen of Hyde Park.

History of Bostwick's Purchase, by One Who Knows the Circumstances.

J. Esaias Warren's Solution of the $2,000,000 Enigma.

Who is William E. Smith?---A Document from the Recorder's Office.

From present appearances, it seems likely that there is not, after all, to be added to our current literature, of the "yaller covered" variety, an exciting tale, to be labelled "Paul Cornell; or, The Stolen Deed," illustrated with wood-cuts and portraits of the conspirators, with a view of B. F. Downing lying *perdu* under John Bostwick's dying bed, and Paul Cornell in the corner cupboard peering very diabolically through a crack in the shattered panel, with, perhaps, a midnight race on horseback, done in exceedingly black ink for the last page of the cover, though where the parties should be flying to, it would depend upon the skill of the author to explain. The fact is, that at the time of the inception of this Bostwick affair nobody was racing or chasing very actively in such torpid matters as these south outside tracts, and "contracts" could be had for the asking, and burned the fingers of holders again and again. But it does not now look as if the exciting story of "The Stolen Deed" would ever be written. Public attention, aroused for the instant by the ponderous bill, is coming rapidly down into quiescence. But Hyde Park is indignant at the imputation, and advances to the rescue. One of its prominent citizens sends us the following:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In common with our fellow-citizens of Chicago, the citizens of Hyde Park naturally feel indignant at the wholesale slander of one of our best citizens, in the published allegations of conspiracy and fraud charged in the bill of complaint drawn by Edward Bobey, Esq., on behalf of the widow and heirs of John Bostwick. Diligent inquiry reveals the fact to be, that the allegations of fraud in said bill are unfounded and false. There is no evidence of any such conspiracy, confederation, or fraud, as charged; no interest, direct, remote, or contingent by the principal conspirator, Paul Cornell, in any of the lands claimed; no connection on his part except as trustee or attorney; no business or partnership relations subsisting at any time between him and John Bostwick; no attempt on his part at any time to defraud Bostwick or his heirs in any way. The simple facts appear to be that Bostwick came to Chicago with no means of his own, in 1834 or 1835; that kind friends furnished, advanced, loaned, or gave him some money to assist him in making some money for himself. That he purchased nearly $50,000 worth of land, paying only about $2,000, and leaving the balance unpaid and secured by trust deeds; that he died, and no means were forthcoming to pay off his indebtedness, and that said land had to be sold, and did not pay the incumbrances; that the fact is well known to old residents that lands did sell in 1855 and 1856 for prices which could not be obtained for them for ten years afterward. I remember an 80-acre lot which was sold in 1855 for $16,000, and in 1865 for less than $7,000, which in the day of its more valuable than the Bostwick lands. Also a lot near the hotel in Hyde Park which was sold in 1855 for $2,000, was fenced at an expense of $300, and was sold in 1865 for $600. Many of our old citizens can tell, with painful accuracy, many such instances of fluctuation. It was unfortunate for the widow and heirs of Bostwick that they had no means to pay off the incumbrances, or to redeem the land, or even to refund the amounts loaned to Bostwick by kind friends.

The fact is also stated by the defendants that the widow and heirs of Bostwick were possessed of full knowledge of all the financial circumstances of the deceased; that it was at their request, and with their full consent, that his estate was administered upon and settled, and that a full ventilation of all the facts of this history will show that said heirs have not the shadow of a claim to the lands in question.

As one who has great regard for the material interests of Hyde Park, but who has not one cent at stake in this controversy, I am gratified to be able to state that neither the title to nor any question involving even a shadow of claim, can or does in any way by this suit attach to any of the lands owned by Mr. Cornell in Hyde Park or Cornell, of which the whole place is the founder, and to all the people of which he has in all times past proved himself an honest man and a true friend.

A CITIZEN OF HYDE PARK.

FROM J. ESAIAS WARREN.

Mr. J. Esaias Warren thinks he has solved the Bostwick claim enigma, as will be seen from the following communication:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The records of Cook County having been destroyed in the general conflagration, a few timid and ignorant people have supposed that our titles were also destroyed. A greater error could not be imagined. Our titles have been purified by the fire. During the past year fifty millions of dollars' worth of real estate has been sold in this county. Every title has been closely scrutinized, and has been pronounced sound by a large number of lawyers, including many of the ablest members of the legal profession. Every consummate sale has demonstrated that Chicago titles are impregnable and are equal in validity, as a general rule, to those of any city in the country.

That knaves and impecunious lawyers—lawyers who live more by the *practices* than the practice of the law—should attempt to take advantage of the burning of our records is not strange, but a result as natural as the laws of cause and effect. The most conspicuous instance of this principle is to be found in the $2,000,000 suit, just commenced, in the *pretended name* of the Bostwick heirs. The outrageousness of this suit is so patent to the entire community, that a general feeling of indignation has been justly evoked against its contrivers and instigators. When the facts are fully developed, as they will be, it will be apparent that a more infamous attempt to vilify the characters of some of our oldest and most respected citizens, and to throw a cloud over some of our best property for purposes the most atrocious, was never before attempted. No language too strong can be used in the exposure of this damnable transaction, and I feel that I am but discharging an honest duty to the public in the efforts I have made to probe this infamy to the bottom. And the bottom I have surely found, and here it is, "so that he who runs may read":

On the 3d of September last, *instruments were filed in the Recorder's office of this county, signed by the widow and heirs of John Bostwick, deceased*, conveying all their right, title, and *interest in the property claimed* in the $2,000,000 *lawsuit to one William E. Smith.* No consideration is mentioned, but a $1 stamp is affixed to the instrument. Who this Smith is, does not appear, but he is probably the brother of John Smith, or some other nondescript. Is this William E. Smith a myth? It has been suggested that Mr. Smith and Mr. Robey are the same, but this is unkind and probably untrue. It certainly is strange that Mr. Robey should thus far have altogether ignored the existence of such an important personage as Mr. Smith, the very individual who, in reality, should occupy the "post of honor" in the suit.

But let us explore more fully the strange contents of the conveyances which I have found among the recent archives of the Recorder's office. This man Smith, whoever he may be, according to the recorded instruments or conveyances agrees to pay all expenses of the prosecution, and in the language of the conveyance "*He shall further hold and retain one-half of the net proceeds of said premises, property, claims and interests, rendering to the parties of the first part one-half of such net proceeds.*" What a beautiful arrangement for Smith! Is any thing further required to make the public correctly acquainted with the character of this suit, as legal speculation, is it not framed with most admirable skill? Is it not eminently proper that this immaculate Smith should charge such men as Judge Skinner, Paul Cornell, F. H. Winston, etc., with the greatest frauds that have ever been perpetrated in this city? The public will be slow to believe that these men are *villains* and "Smith a *saint.*

But I have not finished the examination of the *Smith papers.* They should be given to the public in full, and I would suggest to our enterprising reporters to copy and publish them, as specimens of legal literature, not to be surpassed by anything of like nature in the history of the country.

The Bostwick heirs not only generously deed their entire claim to the philanthropist Smith, without consideration, but they fully empower him not only to "compound and compromise," but to convey and release any portion of the property acquired, or to do anything that may be deemed advisable by him, in the line of settlement with interested parties.

This is the "sum and substance" of the instruments, to which I respectfully call the attention of the public. Could anything be clearer?

Can any special pleading on the part of Mr. Robey make it hold a transaction which is as black as midnight, without moon or stars?

Can any one believe that the getters-up of such a foul conspiracy as this, have any right to defame the reputations of some of our oldest and most reputable citizens,—citizens who, during these 17 years, have been held in the highest regard by their fellow-citizens, as men of integrity and character?

Suits of this kind cannot injure such men.

If by quibbling argument or legal trickery this suit can be held in Court for any length of time, much damage will be done to the defendants.

Let it be brought forward at once, and if the facts, as I have stated them, are substantiated, surely no Court will entertain a case so flagrantly opposed to individual justice and the public welfare.

A motion to dismiss the case should immediately be made. The defendants should lose no time.

Let no man pay one dollar of tribute money to *William E. Smith* or any one else.

To countenance in any way an attempt so nefarious would be criminal weakness on the part of any defendant, and would result in real injury to the public interests.

Let the case be ignominiously thrown out of court, or *bravely fought out*, until the plaintiff cries enough.

Respectfully yours, J. ESAIAS WARREN.

FROM THE COUNTY RECORDS.

Subjoined is a copy of the document referred to in Mr. Warren's letter. a TRIBUNE reporter having had access to the records yesterday afternoon. It was found in book No. 155, on page 270:

Heirs of John Bostwick to William E. Smith: This indenture, made this 28th day of May, A. D. 1872, between Mary M. Bostwick, widow of John Bostwick, late of Upper Alton, in the County of Madison, and State of Illinois, Sophia A. Bostwick, John H. Bostwick, Susetta B. Yerkes, Charles D. Bostwick, and Dora M. Spalding, children and heirs of the said John Bostwick, deceased, and Titus P. Yerkes, husband of said Susetta B. Yerkes, and Thomas B. Spalding, husband of the said Dora M. Spalding, parties of the first part, and William E. Smith, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, party of the second part, witnesseth that whereas the said John Bostwick died possessed of or entitled to large quantities of land in the State of Illinois, or of some estate, claim, or interest therein or thereto, and especially the southwest ¼ of Section 14, and west ½ southwest ¼ of Section 3 in T 38, N R 14, E. 3d p. m.; and whereas, by covin, conspiracy, and fraud on the part of divers parties, the widow and heirs of said John Bostwick have been deprived of their title deeds, and kept out of their estate in many of said lands; and whereas, the abovenamed children of the said John Bostwick, deceased, have purchased and expect to acquire the estate and title of the other heirs of said John Bostwick, deceased, in and to all said lands known and unknown; and whereas, the said parties of the first part have employed the said party of the second part to search out all the said land and titles, interests and estates in, and claims to lands wheresoever situated in the State of Illinois, and to assert and claim and possess the same, and have appointed, and do by these presents, each severally as well as jointly appoint, the said William E. Smith irrevocably to be the attorney for the said parties of the first part and of each of them severally, and of the said Yerkes and wife and Spalding and wife, each of said parties of the first part granting to the said party of the second part full power in the premises to do by deed or without deed, in the name of them, or either of them, any and all things which they, or either of them, might do if personally present, to take possession of, or bring any suit or suits to recover or perpetuate the evidence of title to, and of, said lands, or any interests, rights, claims, or profits growing out of the same, and in behalf of any party hereof, to petition for partition of any of said lands, or to purchase or compromise adverse claims, or sell, exchange, or compromise any and all the said titles and claims of the parties of the first part or either of them, or to do any other act or deed in the premises which the said party of the second part may at any time deem best, hereby committing to his judgment and discretion the whole control and direction of these matters, and ratifying and confirming all and every the things which he has done or may do in the premises, granting to him also full power of substitution and revocation, with power also to appoint a successor to carry these powers into full effect in case he shall die or become incapacitated to act, the said party of the second part having agreed to render his said services, and advance such moneys as he shall find necessary to expend in the premises on the security and pledges thereof. All the said premises, and all the property, titles, and estates which he may obtain in exchange therefor, are hereby pledged and mortgaged to said party of the second part, with power to sell the same, or any part or parts thereof, or to compromise or compound therefor in manner aforesaid, and out of the proceeds to retain such sums as he may find necessary to expend in the premises, with the interests thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and for his services, discretion and ability, and the employment of such legal counsel and aid as he shall find necessary. He shall further hold and retain one-half of the net proceeds of said premises, property, claims, and interests, rendering to the parties of the first part one half of such net proceeds. This pledge includes the said titles of the said heirs of the said John Bostwick, which said parties of the first part have acquired or may hereafter acquire. Lands of the said John Bostwick which said parties of the first part now have in their possession, and the estate or right which said parties or any of them have conveyed, are excepted from the operation of this instrument.

The signature of this instrument shall bind the parties so signing as a general letter of attorney to the several parties executing the same, conveying the powers and pledges touching the estates of said parties respectively, and any informality or irregularity or want of signature of any party named herein, or in or of the acknowledgment or certificate of acknowledgment of any party, shall not affect the validity and admissibility of this instrument and the act and deed of the several parties correctly executing the same.

Witness the hands and seals of the said parties of the first part.

MARY M. BOSTWICK,
SOPHIA A. BOSTWICK,
JOHN H. BOSTWICK,
SUSETTA B. YERKES,
TITUS P. YERKES,
C. D. BOSTWICK,
DORA M. SPALDING,
THOMAS B. SPALDING.

CANDIDATES FOR JOLIET.

The Burglars and Would-Be Murderers, James Burke and James Williams, Held in $5,000 Bail Each for Trial.

On the morning of Dec. 16, a burglary was committed at the German boarding-house, No. 66 North LaSalle street. There were boarding there two brothers, named Ischam, who slept in the same bed. About 5 o'clock in the morning they were awakened by the noise of some persons entering the room. They saw the burglars breaking open boxes and bureaus, and thought it best to get out of bed and try to arrest them. Anton Ischam was the first to discover them, and first to jump out of bed; his brother Nicholas followed, and immediately grappled with one of the thieves. Both went to the floor—the burglar under. The other burglar, finding himself disengaged from Anton, and being armed with a revolver, shot twice at Nicholas, wounding him severely in the left breast with one shot. It is wonderful that the second was not fatal, for its location was near the nipple, and so deeply did the bullet penetrate that even yet it has not been extracted.

The man who did the shooting was James Burke. His accomplice was James Williams. The men were arrested during the day by Detective Dargan, near the western limits of the city, in a house noted for being a resort for the worst characters. They were brought up before Justice Kaufmann the next morning, and, in consequence of the inability of the wounded man to attend, were remanded until Saturday, Dec. 28. A further remand was then had until Tuesday, Dec. 31, notwithstanding the heavy protestations of that heaviest of all criminal lawyers, Wakeman, Jr.

Yesterday the case was tried before Justices Kaufmann and Hankinson, and the Prosecuting Attorney being absent, there sent for Mr. John Cuthbertson to attend to the interests of the People. The result was that both prisoners were held to bail to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court of Cook County, at the January term, 1873, in the sum of $500 each, and in default of bail were committed to jail.

CUSTOM HOUSE CHANGES.

Sixteen Inspectors of Customs, and two Deputy Collectors, Messrs. Stafford and Adams, were notified by Collector Judd, yesterday, that their services were no longer required by the Government. The many friends of Captain John Harrington will be gratified to learn that he was not among the unlucky ones. Several of those discharged are old soldiers, who can point to honorable wounds received in some of the memorable battles of the rebellion. There have been two new Inspectors appointed to take the places of two of the number who were deemed unfit to continue longer in Uncle Sam's service. One of these is the brother of a West Side Alderman, who was induced to leave a Government position in the Post Office to accept the more lucrative one in the Custom House. The clerks in the Custom House have been graded in classes, in accordance with a plan adopted by the Treasury Department, and the salaries of all have been increased from $100 to $200 a year. Special Agent Lobdell has been in Chicago for three weeks, looking after the customs department, and the necessary changes having been made, and the ground work for the adoption of the Civil Service rules completed, he will leave for Washington in a day or two. Navigation having closed, there was no work for the Inspectors, and hence their dismissal. In the spring many of them will doubtless be re-employed.

DANGEROUS PILLS.

Two sons of Sheriff Bradley had a narrow escape from being poisoned on Monday. Their names are Pringle and John, and their ages 6 and 8 years respectively. While playing in one of the rooms in Mr. Bradley's residence, at Lake View, they opened a closet, and the elder lad observed a bottle containing two or three ounces of small homœopathic pills. He withdrew the cork, and, tasting the pills, imagined they were sugar. After swallowing about a hundred he gave his little brother half a handful. The latter relished them as much as the other, and nearly every pill had disappeared before their mother entered the room. She saw Pringle holding the bottle in his hand, in the act of swallowing some of the pills, and was nearly overcome with fear. The apparently harmless pills in the aggregate contained sufficient belladonna to cause death. Mrs. Bradley had the presence of mind to send a servant for a physician. The medical gentleman arrived in a short time, and, by the use of emetics, succeeded in ejecting the "sugar" before much of the drug had been absorbed. The children became quite ill, but their recovery is assured.

Burnett's Kalleston removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

THE "STATE" IN CHAMBERS.

Judge Drummond Tersely Lays Bare the Complicated Facts.

His Honor States the Grounds upon Which the Removal of the Assignee May Be Prayed For.

In what promised to be a very dry matter-of-fact exposition of the law as to whether the demurrer by Assignee Perkins to the revisory petition for his removal was good or not, Judge Drummond yesterday delivered an opinion that not only will prove a precedent on an important point of law, but makes unusually interesting reading in respect of several matters relating to the State Insurance Company that have lately engaged public attention, and on which the opinion of His Honor had not hitherto been expressed. Without further preface we give

THE DECISION.

An application was made to the District Judge for the removal of Mr. Perkins, the Assignee of the State Insurance Company, upon various grounds. The Assignee answered the application, proofs were taken, and the District Judge refused to remove him. Some of the creditors have presented a petition to the Circuit Court, under the second section of the Bankrupt law, asking a review of the decision of the District Judge. In the petition there are some allegations which appear not to have been presented to the District Judge, and which are objected to by the Assignee, partly for that reason, and partly because they do not contain any substantive matter as ground of removal; and the question comes up on the sufficiency of these new allegations and the right of the petitioners to present them in this Court. As I stated during the argument, I have no doubt of the right of a party to present new allegations; in other words, to ask of the Circuit Court the consideration of new matter, provided a proper case is made to that end. It is hardly fair, however, where an application is made for the removal of an Assignee that any of the known causes for removal should be withheld from the District Judge. In other words, the whole matter in its full scope should be presented to the District Judge for his consideration. It is hardly just to the District Court, when any particular cause is known (which is one of several) that it should be withheld and the others presented, and the decision of the District Judge having been adverse to the applicant, to present to the Circuit Court this additional cause. When the cause is unknown—when it has come to the knowledge of the applicant in the Circuit Court subsequently,—there would seem to be no good reason why the Circuit Court should not hear it, inasmuch as it is the province of the Circuit Court to exercise a general superintendence over the acts of the District Court, where there is an appeal or writ of error to the Circuit Court.

In looking into the new allegations, however, I do not know that it is absolutely necessary for the Court to decide the first point, because I hardly think they contain substantive independent grounds sufficient to warrant the Court, if they had been made known to the District Judge, in removing Mr. Perkins. They simply amount to this: That there was a stock subscription of this Company for a very large sum, part of which was held by some of the persons against whom complaints have been made by these petitioners from the beginning, and among whom was this Assignee; that upon which stock subscription there had been only 24 per cent paid. It is alleged that this stock subscription was made or increased for the purpose of obtaining control of the company; that at a meeting of the stockholders on the 12th of January, 1871, a by-law was passed by which every 100 shares held by the stockholders were to be surrendered, and one full share was to be issued. Of course it would follow from this statement that, originally, the whole amount of stock which was unpaid would be due but for this by-law of the 12th of January. But the only persons who could complain of this arrangement are creditors of the Company. As the stockholders, it would seem to be no good ground of complaint. If the Company had gone on and transacted business and continued solvent, no complaint would have been made. It was only in case of the insolvency of the Company that the creditors might have the right to call upon the stockholders for the payment of their original subscription.

As connected with this, it was stated that the report was not made by the Assignee, as it was his duty to do. There is also added the belief of the petitioners as to the motive which caused the Assignee to withhold a report, which allegation, of course, cannot be considered as very material, as no fact is stated upon which the belief is founded. I would say in relation to the omission to make a report that it is not *per se* such an omission as would warrant the Court in removing an Assignee; it may have been through some inadvertence, which any Assignee might be guilty of.

Then there is this further allegation: that up to the 13th of September, 1872, when the dividend of 40 per cent was declared, the claims proved up amounted to $400,000, and that of these claims $215,000 and upwards were held by the Smiths, and their agents and confederates, which claims had been purchased from the original owners, who held policies of insurance against this Insurance Company, after the filing of the petition; and that, when the claims came to be proved up, and the dividends on them paid, as they were by the Assignee, they were proved up and paid without that part of general order No. 34, adopted by the Supreme Court at the December term in 1871, having been complied with. The order requires that, where claims have been assigned before being proved up, they shall be supported by the deposition of the owner at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, setting forth the consideration which was given for the debt, and whether or not they were secured. This does not appear, and it is said that the Assignee knew that it was not. Suppose that is true? The Court must presume that the proof was allowed by the Register in Bankruptcy, and there is no allegation here that there was any wilful or intentional omission of a duty on the part of the Assignee. It may be that this rule was at the time unknown to the Assignee, and even to the Register. There is nothing in these new allegations to repel that inference. It was a new rule, and may have been unknown as well to the Register as to the Assignee, and if so, then certainly it would hardly be an adequate cause for the removal of the Assignee that he did not comply with a rule, if it were known to the Assignee and to the Register, and the Register made the order for the payment, it could hardly be said to be such a delinquency on the part of the Assignee as to justify his removal.

This is all there is in the new allegations; the rest is simply matter of argument; and I do not think that these causes are of such a character as to require the Assignee to go to proof upon them, or that, if they were established as stated in this portion of the petition, they would be material. It seems to me, therefore, that the demurrer must be sustained.

Mr. Cooper su posed that the general prayer for relief would stand.

The Court—of course. I do not consider this very material, one way or the other. The ground upon which the removal of the Assignee is asked, must depend upon other matters. There are two grounds, perhaps more, upon which his removal may be asked: One is where he acts fraudulently or corruptly; another is where he shows that he is incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. There may be a third, where he makes himself so much a partisan of one side or one class of creditors or debtors, as the case may be, as to indicate that he is not the proper person to administer the trust. But here, as I understand, it is put on the ground that the Assignee has acted with bad motives. Unfortunately, in this case, a great deal has grown up between certain classes of creditors. Whether or not the Assignee has taken sides in the quarrel may be a question. He ought not to, of course. When I examined this question before, I stated to the Assignee that he ought not to make himself a partisan in any way as between any classes of creditors; but that is not a question that is presented now.

Mr. Smith remarked that so far as he had any knowledge, since he had been retained, he had used every effort, and he thought successfully, to keep the Assignee from taking sides in what had now become a bitter quarrel. This had caused his client to be abused more or less by both sides. He had advised the Assignee to act with entire impartiality.

Mr. Cooper said, on the final hearing of the matter, he would like to introduce the schedule and inventory, which had been unintentionally omitted from the petition on file in the Register's office. He understood, from a decision of the Court, that the petition could be amended.

Mr. Smith had no objection to the whole record being in. If any portion of the original papers would be called to the attention of the Court, he would want to call attention to other papers that might explain them.

The Circuit Court was not in session yesterday, and the order was accordingly suspended until the Court meets.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Board of Health Meeting—172 Deaths the Past Week—Small-Pox and Varioloid on the Increase.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The Sanitary Superintendent reported that there had been 172 deaths during the week, or 16 more than for the preceding week. There were 93 males and 79 females. There were 27 deaths by convulsions, 21 by consumption, 14 by small-pox, and 13 by pneumonia. The increase in the number of deaths is decided, the change being greater than for any similar period in the last three months. The increase was almost entirely among persons under 5 years old, although there was an increase of all ages under 50. The most striking feature is the increase by brain diseases, bronchitis, convulsions, and croup, and the decrease by typhoid fever. The mean daily temperature was seven or eight degrees less than for the preceding week, a lower temperature than has occurred for many years. For the first time since the fire there is a death in every ward.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported at Nos. 502 South Dearborn, 107 Carroll, 291 Third avenue, 504 South Union, 34 Henry, southwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Garibaldi, 66 Dixon, 46 Fourth, 161 North Green, 330 Brown, 298 Fifth avenue, 295 South Halsted, 32 West Indiana, 83 Twenty-third, 116 Cornelia, 25 Wright, 734 Indiana avenue, 494 North Clark, northeast corner Van Buren and Jefferson, 133 Augusta, 119 South Canal, 133 Third avenue, 850 Bunker, 102 Dix, Hastings near Ashland avenue, 171 Clybourn avenue, 213 Second, 28 Bremer, 433 South Canal, 239 Maxwell, 100 String, 688 Indiana avenue, 461 South Union, 211 Fourth, 382 Hubbard, 267 Chicago avenue, 47 West Indiana, 204 North Desplaines, 171 North Halsted, 63 Dixon, 89 North avenue, 277 West Chicago avenue. As was expected, owing to the intensely cold weather, the number of infected houses has greatly increased. The number reported is greater than for any similar period in the last nine months, and unless strenuous efforts are made by the Board, with the co-operation of citizens in being vaccinated, the disease will continue to spread. It requires official and moral courage to discharge the duty. There was an increase of seven in the district south of Twelfth street, and a decrease of three in the district north of that street on the West Side, where one-half the cases are, and an increase of six in the South Division. The number of deaths was the same as last week. For the same time, there were 120 deaths in St. Louis. Cases of small-pox are almost daily coming here from other places.

Since Dec. 17, there have been 107 dead horses sent to the platform of the Union Rendering Company.

The Sanitary Superintendent also presented an abstract of a report on the question of sewerage, which will be published hereafter, in full.

THE LIBRARY DEDICATION TO-DAY.

To-day will mark the commencement of more than the new year to the intelligent citizen, for to-day has been chosen by the Directors of the Free Public Library for the throwing open to the public of the new reading room, which desirable event will occur at 11 o'clock this morning, when the Mayor and Directors will formally dedicate the room to the great purpose for which it is intended. Speeches will be delivered by Mayor Medill, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Hermann Raster, and other gentlemen, conspicuous as much for their public spirit as their ability and high standing in the city. The reading room, which has been mentioned frequently for some time past, will be provided with chairs and tables for the accommodation of the large number of persons who will doubtless frequent it. It can hold about three hundred. The Directors have provided that a file of newspapers, representing every city in the country, shall always be available, as well as the journals of the principal cities of Europe. A most liberal spirit has also been exhibited by the Board in the selection of periodicals, and publications suited to the taste and capacity of all classes will be found in the reading-room. The library itself is not yet complete. Many of the books generously contributed by our friends abroad have not yet arrived, but will soon be on the shelves. Meanwhile, let every citizen, who believes in civilization and education, bring a New Year's offering in the shape of a book. Others have contributed liberally, now let the citizens of Chicago show their appreciation of this generosity by imitating it. No better time could be chosen for doing so than to-day. After the rooms are opened, they will be kept open every day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A caucus meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade Hall, for the purpose of nominating officers for the year 1873. S. H. McCrea, Esq., was called to the chair.

In the nominations for President, C. E. Culver received 117 votes, and G. M. Howe 45. Mr. Howe withdrew his name, and said he would not be a candidate for any office, and that he received the votes which had been cast for him under protest. Mr. Culver's nomination was then made unanimous.

No nomination for First Vice President was made, that officer holding over until next year, when the Second Vice President becomes by rotation First.

Mr. A. M. Wright was unanimously nominated for the office of Second Vice President.

A Committee of nine was appointed to nominate candidates for a Board of Directors, and an Auditing and Arbitrating Board, with instructions to report to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. The Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

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But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
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KEMPER HALL.
A select school for girls and young ladies, reopens JAN. 15th. The elegant comforts, the thoroughness of training, and discipline as to manners and character, and the superior mode and course of instruction have attracted for its patrons many leading people of Chicago and the Northwest.
For particulars apply to GEO. M. EVERHART, D.D., Rector, Kenosha, Wis.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between D. Herman Lomer and T. W. Heinemann, under the firm name of Lomer, Heinemann & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. D. Herman Lomer alone will continue the business in his own name. He will pay the debts of the late firm, and collect all its outstanding accounts.
D. HERMAN LOMER,
T. W. HEINEMANN.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1872.

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AMUSEMENTS.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second week of the greatest living Actress.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
Who will appear on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights as
LADY MACBETH.
MACBETH.....MR. MILNES LEVICK
Wednesday, New Year's Matinee.
MISS CUSHMAN
Will appear in the comic character of "SUSAN SIMP-SON" in the Comedy of
Simpson & Co.,
With Mr. McVicker, Mr. Levick, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Stoneall in the cast.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Shakspeare's Historical play of
King Henry VIII.
Catherine, Queen of England.....Miss Charlotte Cushman
Cardinal Wolsey.....Mr. Milnes Levick
☞ Carriage Entrance from Monroe-st., alley east of the Theatre.
☞ Secure your seats and come early.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
New Year's Afternoon at 2 1-2, Evening at 7:15, only performances of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Frank E. Aiken as Robert Brierly.
Thursday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
DON CÆSAR.....Mr. F. E. AIKEN.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.
SHAMUS.....Mr. FRANK LAWLOR.
TO CONCLUDE WITH
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
LIEUT. KINGSTON.....F. E. AIKEN.
Monday—Joseph Proctor in The Red Pocket Book.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL!
MATINEE AT 2½—The sparkling comedy,
FUN!
And a screaming farce, EVENING, 8 p. m.—Will be presented, in answer to a general desire to witness Mr. JOHN E. DILLON in Irish character, Falconer's beautiful romantic drama,
PEEP O'DAY!
With the full strength of the company in the cast, new scenery, brilliant effects, superb appointments.

NIXON'S.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1, 1873,
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON,
MLLE. MARIE ZOE
As TOPSY, in the great emotional drama,
Uncle Tom's Cabin;
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
Saturday—Last Zoe Matinee.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER.
Lecture on "JOAQUIN MILLER, The Poet and the Man."
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan 2, 1873, at MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH. Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1873, at UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, cor. Washington-st. and Ashland-av.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 61 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Shaw's, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; West Side Library, 239 Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 458 Madison, corner Sheldon-st.

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A Happy New Year to All. A Monster Bill for the Holidays. The great Song and Dance Artists, Mackin and Cleveland. Chicago in 1872. The Clock Train. Tricks and Trials. An entire change of programme.
NOTICE—Our regular Matinee this week will be given on Wednesday instead of Saturday.
Wednesday—GRAND NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.

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SIX NIGHTS, NEW YEAR'S AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
ENGAGEMENT OF
Robert McWade,
The greatest natural actor in his wonderful personation of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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Monday Evening, Dec. 30, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
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And his boys, The General, Master Eddie and Little Dick.
LEON BROTHERS,
Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, Miss Lucy Adams, John F. Fisher, Guy Linton, Miss Sallie Swift, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice bill, concluding with the new Comic Drama entitled HE IS DICK TURPIN.

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DANCING ACADEMY,
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A new class for beginners Saturday and Monday evenings. Next term for children, Saturday afternoon.

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THIRD PAGE—The Bostwick Claim: Review of the Situation by a Citizen of Hyde Park—Candidates for Joliet—Custom House Changes—The State Insurance Company Muddle Again—Sanitary Matters—The Library Dedication To-Day—Railroad Time-Table—TRIBUNE Prospectus—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Old and the New; Protection as an Individual Enterprise; The Merchants' Freight Union; Astronomical Phenomena in 1873—Current News Items—Notes and Opinion.

FIFTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Chicago Live Stock Market—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Ice Wave: Immense Destruction of Property on the Mississippi at Memphis—Local and General Railroad News—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—To be Vetoed: The New License Law—Amusements To-day—Cock-Fighting—Personal—City in Brief—Markets by Telegraph—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. Afternoon, "Simpson & Co." Evening, "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. Afternoon, "Fun." Evening, "Peep O'Day."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Ticket-of-Leave Man." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. The Leon Brothers. "Dick Turpin." Afternoon and evening.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Zoe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REPORT OF JUDGES TO THE GENERAL Committee Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, on the United States Watch Co.'s (Giles, Wales & Co.) Watches, Marion. GENTLEMEN: The Judges appointed to examine into the merits of the articles contained in Class 10, beg leave to make the following report: No. 1650, United States Watch Company, Marion, New Jersey. These watch movements, the result of American capital, skill and perseverance, as specimens of this branch of science and manufacture, rival those of the European make. The watches exhibited by this company are of all grades, from that of the most exact timekeeper to the cheaper kind for the million. All are excellent of the kind, and are too well known and appreciated by the people to need further comment. First premium is awarded to the United States Watch Company.

E. S. WAYNE,
JAMES POWELL,
WILLIAM M. DAVIS. } Judges.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—EVERY CASE OF CONsumption commences with cough, excited from the individual having taken cold.

The diseases of the air-passages are of great interest to every intelligent being. The delicate organization of the lungs, their constant activity, and their being exposed to contact of air of such different temperature, and which contains various irritating matters suspended in it, render them especially liable to disease, and those of a most serious character.

Let me direct your attention to the symptoms, and different parts which are diseased, when a person has a common cold:

The mouth, nose, throat, organs of voice, and lungs are lined by a continous mucous membrane, which, in a state of health, is constantly moist. The secretion of this moisture, to a certain amount, constitutes a necessary part of its healthy function; but when an individual gets a cold, a part of all this membrane becomes inflamed, the first effect of which is to alter its secretion.

It is at first dry—the secretion is suspended—it becomes swollen and thicker than before, it is redder than natural, and its sensibility is perceptibly altered. We can see a portion of this membrane, and by noticing the changes produced in it by inflammation, we infer those changes which are apt to take place in the parts we cannot see. Everybody has experienced in their own person an inflammation of that part of the membrane lining the nose, constituting a cold in the head. At first the nostril is dry, and though it is dry we cannot breathe through it—it is stuffed up by the membrane being swelled—the sense of smell is altered or lost; the part is red, tender, and irritable; the contact of air a little colder or less pure than common excites sneezing.

Sometimes, when the disease is severe, there is a slight chilliness, and toward evening a little fever. After the dryness the membrane secretes a thin, watery fluid, which by degrees becomes thicker; the swelling of the membrane diminishes, and as the inflammation subsides it is less raw, the secretion resumes its natural quality, and is reduced in quantity, and the membrane again is in its natural state. Such is the general course of a cold in the head.

When the inflammation goes down into the lungs it is said to be a cold in the chest. It sometimes travels from one part of the membrane to another, beginning in the nose, and gradually creeping down into the windpipe and lungs. When a person has such a cold there is a dry cough, more or less difficulty of breathing, sometimes a degree of pain or oppression across the chest, slight fever and thirst, and a thin white coat upon the tongue, which is not always the case.

Frequently a bottle of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and a box of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, freely taken, will carry off a cold of this kind. In every case where a person has taken what is called a fresh cold, they should take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, or something that will act upon the liver (not calomel) and physic the stomach; then, with the aid of the Pulmonic Syrup, it is carried off, not like the ordinary remedies that are used for a cold, or to check a cough, which is left in the system, to break out again worse than before, at the slightest change of the weather. If this course was followed, even to take a good dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, (without the Pulmonic Syrup), and physic the bowels well, hundreds, yes, thousands, would escape Consumption. When the liver and stomach perform their duty, it is difficult to take cold, or, in fact, any other disease. Typhoid, bilious, or chills and fever cannot be taken when the system is in its proper condition. How often persons go out in cold, rainy weather, get wet feet, perhaps, and expect to take a severe cold, and yet receive no inconvenience from it; while at other times, with the slightest exposure, they take a severe cold! The reason is, the liver is inactive, the gall-bladder is locked up, the blood has not its natural circulation, and the system is in a condition to catch anything. An ulcerated throat, canker, or catarrh is caused by acidity of the stomach; a coated tongue, bad breath, and sick headache are from the same cause, and they are all easily removed by using Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, according to the directions which accompany each. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDYAKE PILLS, PREPARED ONLY BY J. H. SCHENCK & SON, NORTHEAST CORNER OT SIXTH AND ARCH-STS., PHILADELPHIA.

And for sale by all druggists and dealers.

[To be continued.]

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 1, 1873.

THE TRIBUNE will be issued to-morrow, as usual.

New York merchants are petitioning for the repeal of the Usury laws.

Susan B. Anthony refuses to seek release from imprisonment by giving bail, and has been sent back to jail. Her companions gave the bail asked, and are at liberty until their trial for voting begins at Albany.

Springfield was relieved yesterday by the arrival from without of 30 car loads of coal, which was sold at the price ruling before the strike. Still, the miners although further menaced by an offer from Wilmington mine-owners to send 1,000 workmen to Springfield, have not struck their colors.

The river part of Cincinnati has been swept by an ice gorge like that which worked such mischief at Memphis the other day. Several steamers were destroyed, and it is feared that another gorge which is forming may cut away the wharves.

Milwaukee has shipped, this year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,633,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up $20,000,000, of which iron and lager beer are the largest, the former yielding $4,000,000; the other, $3,000,000.

Secretary Boutwell has never taken a cheerful view of the fiscal effects of lowering the taxes, and when Congress had the reduction of taxes under consideration, last session, he estimated that the surplus for this fiscal year would be no more than $44,800,000. The returns for the first two quarters are sufficiently full to show that the surplus will reach $70,000,000 at least.

The temporary injunction granted some time ago, to prevent the extension of the Chicago City Railway through South Clark street past the Sherman estate, on which the Sherman House is situated, has been made perpetual. An appeal will be taken by the Company to the Supreme Court.

The Missouri Legislature meets to-day, Besides other matters, it has before it the election of a United States Senator to succeed Frank Blair. Democrats hope to gain control of this as well as the other action of the body, and hold a caucus to-day to mature their plans to that end. Senator Schurz, who has been charged with attempting to influence the election, is many hundreds of miles away, visiting Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

McNulty, of Chillicothe, who was to have been hanged next Friday, at Peoria, for the murder of his wife, will be granted a stay of execution. Governor Palmer announced yesterday, until his application for a *supersedeas* can be heard. One Cluck, in Indianapolis, who was to have been executed on the same day as McNulty, and for the same crime of wife-murder, has escaped hanging, to which no murderer submits now-a-days, by committing suicide. Another wife-murderer has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, in Milwaukee.

Co-operation is making rapid progress in England. Its most recent application has been to farming. Conservatives and Radicals have joined hands in fowarding the work of co-operative tillage, which is enlisting the attention of the best and wealthiest men of the realm. Sir John Pakington, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mr. Walter Morrison, a member of Parliament, have all announced their intention of working their lands on this principle. Mr. Morrison has purchased one of the finest farms in the United Kingdom, and has actually begun operations; so that the results of co-operative farming, tested with special advantages for making it profitable, will be given to the world within a comparatively short time.

Henry L. Clinton, a New York lawyer, has drafted two bills, which will be submitted to the next Assembly, which propose some radical changes in the law relating to insanity in capital cases, and also in the law of murder. One of these bills provides that, whenever a jury renders a verdict of acquittal in murder cases on the ground of insanity, the jurors shall so specify in their verdict. In felonies not capital, the bill provides that the respondent shall be confined in an asylum not less than the shortest nor more than the longest time to which he might have been sentenced if he had been found guilty. In capital cases, it provides that the respondent shall be confined for not less than twenty nor more than thirty years, and until it is proved that he has been restored to sanity.

It is stated, with some show of authority, that Mr. Boutwell has determined to withdraw from the Cabinet next month, and that the President has already decided that Judge Richardson, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, shall succeed him. Mr. Boutwell withdraws presumably to take the seat in the Senate which will be vacated upon Mr. Henry Wilson's accession to the Vice Presidency. If he shall be successful in his Senatorial ambition, Mr. Boutwell will then virtually hold two positions,—that of Senator from Massachusetts and that of Secretary of the Treasury, represented in the latter position by Judge Richardson as proxy. It is given out that Judge Richardson will receive the place for the purpose of perpetuating the Boutwell financial policy of taxing the people to pay off annually $100,000,000 of a 6 per cent debt which is not yet due,—the people borrowing the money to pay it at 2 per cent a month.

A default in payment of the December coupon of the bonds of the Atchison Branch of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway has caused some excitement at Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bonds declined 10 per cent. This is a part of the default of the Chicago & Southwestern itself, which was announced some time since, and which caused even Government bonds to decline ½ per cent in Frankfort. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company guaranteed the Chicago & Southwestern bonds *in currency*, and they were sold abroad as gold bonds. The Atchison Branch bonds were not so guaranteed, but they constituted a second mortgage on the Southwestern Road. The *American News*, a financial paper published in Frankfort, is loud in its denunciations of Mr. Tracy for this default, and it says that legal measures will be taken by the holders of the bonds to obtain their money. We apprehend that Mr. Tracy will not be found to be the party at fault in this matter. That there has been swindling in connection with the Chicago & Southwestern Railway there can be little doubt.

Some time ago, the Mayor and law officers of the city proposed a revision and consolidation of all the existing city ordinances, and this revised and consolidated ordinance had been before the Council for some time for enactment. It has been amended in some respects, and has been shorn of many of its inconsistencies and absurdities. On Monday evening, that part relating to licenses, and the sale of liquor on Sunday, was reached. The present law makes the closing of the saloons on Sunday a condition of the license, and another section imposes a penalty for keeping such places open and for the sale of liquor on such day. A substitute for this, in the form of a requirement that the front doors and windows of all saloons shall be kept closed during Sunday, was adopted, after several votes, by 18 to 16, six members being absent. The ordinance was then referred for engrossment, and will probably pass at the meeting next Monday. It is understood that the Mayor will veto the ordinance, because of this change permitting saloons to sell liquor on Sundays. It is believed that public opinion is opposed to the change, preferring a lax enforcement rather than a repeal of the Sunday ordinance. The Mayor's veto will, of course, apply to the whole ordinance, and, as parties are so equally divided in the Council, it will result in the defeat of the whole revision of the city laws.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork was active and 10c lower, at $11.35@11.40 cash, and $11.70@11.75 seller March. Lard was a shade easier, at 7c cash, and 7⅛c seller March. English meats were quiet and steady at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs, and 5¾@5⅞c for short clear. Green hams were active and firm at 7@7⅝c per lb. Dressed hogs were quiet and steady, closing at $4.35@4.37½ per 100 lbs. Highwines were a shade easier, at 89½c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and 2c higher, but closed weak at $1.29¾ cash or seller January, and $1.21⅛ seller February. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 30⅛c cash, 31⅛c seller February, and 37⅛c seller May. Oats were more active, and ¼@⅛c higher, at 25@25⅛c cash, and 25¾@25⅞c seller February. Rye was 1c lower, closing at 68c. Barley was dull and declined 1c, closing at 65c for No. 2, and 52c for No. 3. The live hog trade was more active, with prices a shade firmer. Sales were effected at $3.50@3.85—chiefly at $3.65@3.75. Cattle met with a fairly active inquiry at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $3.00@6.12½. Sheep remain steady. The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs in this city during the past year, with the grain in store at the close:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*	*In store.*
Flour, brls	1,525,078	1,359,377	....
Wheat, bu	12,717,132	12,345,397	1,019,555
Corn, bu	45,580,829	46,989,660	1,410,110
Oats, bu	12,963,602	12,228,595	804,022
Rye, bu	866,418	777,179	190,127
Barley, bu	4,727,755	4,887,871	300,536

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The old year, which has just been laid away in the cemetery of the centuries, commenced in the shadow and gloom of the Chicago fire, with a great cloud of uncertainty hanging over us. Twelve months of remarkable disasters on sea and land, of extraordinary convulsions of nature, and of unexampled destruction of human life and property, considering that no great wars were in progress, have passed, and the new year commences in the midst of a financial stringency more severe than any the country has known since 1857. Neither the retrospect nor the prospect can be called remarkably cheerful. The Chicago fire seemed to have been the signal for a general onslaught of the forces of destruction, and they have done their dreadful work with a persistency and completeness never before known in the history of the world. The year which has just closed deserves to be known in the calendar of time as the Black Year. Famine and the pestilence have ravaged Asia and swept off thousands. Storms and floods have devastated Europe, sweeping the shipping from its coasts, inundating cities, towns, and villages, and destroying great numbers of human beings with their violence. Great conflagrations and fearful casualties have added their terrors to those produced by natural causes in this country. The catalogue of these calamities, if printed in detail, would be a startling one, and their localities embrace almost every portion of the civilized world. The destruction has been at least impartial. What the new year may have in store for mankind, it is impossible to foresee. In the ordinary course of things, it can hardly develop anything much worse than the old year has produced, and the common saying and common belief is, that any change must be for the better.

The disasters of the year, however, have been partially offset, as far as Chicago is concerned. Since the great fire, we have had no great calamity. A very large portion of the burned area has been restored to business and living in a more substantial and elegant manner than before, and property-owners may congratulate themselves upon the fact that the increased business of the city has found ample facilities for its transaction. No interest of the city is suffering at present. The schools, churches, banks, insurance offices, general business offices, warehouses, and the Chamber of Commerce, are once more in successful operation, and nearly all the public works of the city are either provided for or are completed. If the financial prospect is discouraging, and if it is difficult to see how liabilities are to be met, still there is consolation in the reflection that it might have been a great deal worse. The city has been remarkably healthy. It is also extraordinary that so much building has been accomplished, under such disadvantageous circumstances, with so few accidents and so little loss of life. We have escaped the slaughters by railroads, the tragedies by fire, the suffering by storms, and most of the hardships which have afflicted other cities, and, in these respects, it was a year of special providence. In the year which has just closed, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has returned to its old locality, and this New Year's Day will receive calls from its friends in more elegant, commodious, and convenient quarters than ever before, and is now better prepared than ever to give the public all the news and an impartial discussion of all topics, without much regard to the dictation of King Caucus.

To offer advice and to make good resolutions are the prevailing weaknesses of human nature on each recurring New Year's Day. THE TRIBUNE has but little advice to offer, and that little may be summed up in a general commendation to human beings of the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, probity, humanity to man, and love to God. In a general way, it would advise public officials not to steal any more than they collect in taxes; railroad corporations not to take more than the value of people's property for carrying it; drinking people to drink less, and temperance people not to drink at all; grocers to make the proportions of the genuine article a little larger than the adulterating matter; sinners to go to church; builders to have the Hereafter in view when they are constructing buildings; murderers and other criminals to exercise more forbearance towards those who are personally obnoxious to them and juries to exercise less; and in general to all the world, including public officials, railroad corporations, drinking people, sinners, saints, builders, and murderers, to subscribe for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which will supply them with all things needful to secure temporal prosperity, and, in conjunction with colporteurs and foreign missionary societies and other similar agencies, will also help to keep them in sound moral health.

Having offered its advice, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has but one resolution to make this New Year's Day. The most plentiful crop of every year, since the beginning of time, is that of broken resolutions. There are only two classes of people in the world who do not need to make resolutions,—those who are already so good that they cannot be made better, and those who are so bad that they cannot be made worse. These two classes, however, comprise but a small part of the world, and the great remainder, feeling the necessity of doing something to hasten the advent of the Millennium, prepare and consummate a numerous string of resolutions on each Jan. 1, and break them on each Jan. 2. Conscious of the weakness of human nature, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has but one resolution to make this morning, and that is, to continue issuing the best paper in Chicago or anywhere else. Dismissing both advice and resolutions, it only remains for us to extend the compliments of the season to our all readers; to bespeak for each and all of them a large measure of prosperity, and, whatever fate may have in store for them, a contented disposition and a courageous heart; to wish that all who take THE TRIBUNE this morning may be spared to take it the next annual return of the day; to express gratitude for the appreciation and patronage of its friends; and to wish everybody, from pole to pole, a Happy New Year and many returns of the same.

THE MERCHANTS' FREIGHT UNION.

In view of the excessive rates for freight, there have been formed in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and perhaps other Western cities, organizations of merchants, numbering, say, from 50 to 200 members, each of whom receives annually large amounts of freight. These organizations propose to offer the entire business of all its members to that railroad company which will offer them the lowest rates and the best terms. This is perfectly legitimate, and is but the exercise of ordinary business prudence. This proceeding has attracted the attention of certain officers of the railroad companies, who, at a meeting at Buffalo, Dec. 4, united in a declaration of their purpose "to use every means to disperse and abolish" these freight unions and associations. They further declared that they would not, under any circumstances, give to such organizations of merchants any rates for freight but the regular printed tariffs agreed to by all the railroad agents. That rebates or other allowances given to persons not members of such union of merchants shall not be given under any circumstances to any member of such union. This formal declaration of war is signed by the General Freight Agents, and by the managers of the Fast Freight, Despatch, Transportation, and "colored" lines, as follows:

J. H. Rutter, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; G. R. Blanchard, Erie Railroad; S. B. Kingston, Pennsylvania Railroad; Addison Hills, L. S. & M. S. R'y.; John B. Carson, T., W. & W. R'y.; Lucien Hills, C., C., C. & I. R'y.; H. W. Hibbard, Vandalia Line; A. E. Schraeder, E. & C. R. R.; J. M. Osborn, A. & G. W. R'y.; H. C. Hinman, J. M. & I. R. R.; W. Duncan, O. & M. R'y.; H. C. Diehl, I. B. & W. R'y.; E. H. Waldron, Supt. C. L. & C. R. R.; John Crampton, Great Western Railway of Canada; John C. Noyes, I. & St. L. R. R.; M. H. Smith, L. & N., and E. S. & N. S. R. Rs.; George Darling, General Manager "White Line;" R. C. Vilas, General Manager Great Western Despatch Company; O. B. Skinner, General Manager Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company; B. F. Smith, General Manager Red Line; J. W. Smith, General Manager Erie & North Shore Line; J. D. Hayes, General Manager Blue Line.

It will be seen that this combination includes every trunk railway from Chicago to the East, except the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and it includes all the "colored" lines and transportation companies. A subsequent meeting, held in New York on the 18th of December, has ratified the action at Buffalo, and the necessary orders have been issued to enforce this combination "to disperse and abolish" the unions of merchants.

This proceeding provokes the inquiry, What constitutes an honest and legitimate rate of freight, and also who receive the tax collected of shippers for freight over railroads? In other words, when a man pays $100 freight charges for the transportation of merchandise, to whom does the money go, and for what is it paid? The annual statements by railroad companies of their gross receipts for the transportation of merchandise, and of expenditures thereon, do not tell the whole story; they artfully conceal the fact that the public is robbed, and the stockholders are robbed of a certain percentage of the money paid for freights; and it is notorious that the money thus taken is divided among men who perform the executive duties of the railway companies.

An illustration of this is furnished by the course of proceeding over one of these trunk railways, which may be described thus: A ships merchandise from Chicago consigned to X in an Eastern city. The car goes direct to its destination; but on the books of the company the merchandise is consigned to "Z & Co.," at some intermediate station. Z & Co. are a myth; they handle and receive and forward nothing; but included in the rates of freight collected of the shipper or consignee is a commission of 2 to 5 per cent paid to Z & Co. In the course of a year, the commissions thus credited to Z & Co. amount, say, to $200,000. Z & Co. have a treasurer who receives $10,000 a year salary; and his principal, if not sole, business is to divide the $200,000. For this $200,000 Z & Co. perform no service, make no expenditure, have no capital. Things have reached the point that the only means of securing transportation for merchandise is to employ some "colored" or other transportation company. Applicants for transportation generally find that to get a dozen cars, or even one car, they must go to the office of one of these private companies, which alone seem to have any cars or other facilities for transportation. Shippers, therefore, are frequently unable to send merchandise over a railroad unless they employ some private corporation, or outside organization, to use the railway constructed for the uses of the public. The "Yellow" line does not work without profit, and every cent that such line receives for freight, over and above what it pays the railroad company, is so much money taken improperly from the public or the company. It is commonly believed that these colored lines are owned by officers of the railway companies, but upon this point we have no knowledge. The only thing certain about it is, that a mysterious organization, known, for instance, as the Pea-Green line, stands between the shipper and the railway company. They hire of the railroad company 1,000 of its freight cars at a nominal rent; they enter into a contract with the railroad company by which the latter agrees to furnish brakemen and motive power to haul these cars, at a given sum per car, from Chicago to New York, or whatever the Eastern terminus may be. An applicant for transportation is told by the General Freight Agent that he is short of cars, and refers him to the manager of the Pea-Green. The manager of the Pea-Green furnishes all the cars that are needed. It has been estimated that, at the lowest, 10 per cent of the gross payment for freight is paid in the way of bonus or divided among these parasite organizations for no service that ought not to be performed by the railways directly. Why cannot a trunk railway from Chicago to New York or Philadelphia do its own freight business? Why cannot it have rolling stock of its own, upon its own road, to perform the business now done through the intermediate agency of the rainbow lines? We understand that these private freight companies have capital stock, upon which, as they have no use for capital, but little or nothing is paid, and that this has been watered and duplicated over and over again.

The organizations of the merchants' unions and associations threaten the destruction of all the intermediate tolls upon freights which are now divided among these parasites. The merchants propose to offer their business directly to the railway companies, and to dispense with the sources and profits of all the colors of the rainbow, and the sun, moon, and stars, bows, arrows, and broadaxes, and all the other intermediate agencies by whom tribute is demanded for the privilege of shipping goods over the public railways. They are right. They refuse to be robbed any longer, and their refusal to be robbed is met by a general declaration on the part of railway officials that ruinous and unlawful discriminations shall be made against them. While we applaud the merchants for their resolve, we confess we do not see any prospect of success. This species of extortion is thoroughly ramified through the whole railroad system. It will require something stronger than a merchants' union to break it up.

PROTECTION AS AN INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

A number of private citizens, constituting what is known as the Petroleum Producers' Association, have entered into a contract with a number of other private citizens, constituting the Petroleum Refiners' Association, to assume the functions of Government, and to declare a protectorate over the industry of oil-producing. The cause of this remarkable proceeding has been, that the petroleum produced in the Pennsylvania oil regions, being largely in excess of the demand, has, for some time past, failed to yield a profit. As this was not the result of any foreign competition, there was no opportunity to provide the necessary protection by Congressional enactment, and the producers and refiners have concluded to secure the same advantages enjoyed by woollen manufacturers or iron producers through a combination of their own. The Refiners' Association, on the one hand, have agreed to take all the crude oil which the Producers' Association pump, at a price of not less than $4 per barrel when the price of refined oil is 26 cents a gallon, or less, and at 25 cents per barrel additional for every advance of one cent per gallon on the price of refined oil. The Producers' Association, on the other hand, agree: 1. That, from Dec. 25 to July 1, no new wells shall be drilled; 2. That the use of artificial means to increase production shall be discontinued; 3. That wells now drilling shall suspend work twelve hours per day; and 4. That all wells pumping more than ten barrels per day shall be run only twelve hours in the twenty-four. The two associations have chosen a Comptroller, who shall supervise the affairs of both associations, and keep the individual members down to their agreement.

The whole project is one to limit production in an unnatural manner, and there are a number of reasons why it cannot be expected to succeed. In the first place, the associations do not possess the powers of Government. They cannot enforce the rules they have laid down. Congress may limit supplies in articles where there is foreign competition by imposing duties, which enable the manufacturers or producers of these articles to maintain certain prices. This is a matter of law which cannot be evaded. But if an oil producer, who now belongs to the association, discovers that his well will pump twenty barrels a day, while the rules of the association limit him practically to ten barrels, he will be pretty apt to withdraw from the association, or secretly to break over the rules, as soon as the price becomes large enough to tempt him. There is no legal penalty attached to any such infringement of the regulations, and he will avail himself of this opportunity to make money of which he is voluntarily depriving himself. If it were possible for the Refiners' Association to include all the refiners in the country, and for the Producers' Association to include all the producers in the country; and then, if every refiner and producer would abide by rules that have no legal force, it is possible that oil-production might be limited and prices be correspondingly increased. These contingencies, however, are too remote for serious contemplation. It may be unprofitable to pump a well which only produces ten barrels a day, when oil is selling at a price which will make it profitable to pump a well that produces twenty barrels, or to allow the flowing of a well that produces fifty or a hundred barrels a day spontaneously. At such a juncture it is unreasonable to suppose that the man who owns the twenty-barrel or fifty-barrel well will voluntarily sacrifice his profits for the benefit of the man who owns the ten-barrel well. Human nature is not so constituted. Besides, the element of foreign competition may possibly enter into the contest. If the price of crude oil should be run up by this Petroleum Syndicate to $6 or $7 a barrel, it may be profitable to start up the Canada wells again, apply the torpedoes to old wells, put up derricks for new ones, and take advantage of the new range of prices. Protection has a hard road to travel with Government at the back of it; without Government to sustain it, it must inevitably succumb to the natural laws of supply and demand.

It is obvious that the only way in which living prices can be secured for crude oil is to limit the production, which is now excessive. But it is equally obvious that the only way in which this excess can be curtailed, in fact, is for those who find their wells unprofitable to give them up, and make room for those whose better fortune or superior judgment has given them better wells. The natural course of things will lead to this result. There was a time when thousands of barrels of oil flowed daily into the Alleghany River, more worthless than it is now, because its present uses were unknown. When the oil became valuable, there was a rush of capital to that region altogether unparalleled in the development of any other of the country's resources. It is only natural that oil-producing now should suffer for this excessive development; and no combination or individual device can permanently disturb the law of supply and demand, or artificially raise the price of oil above the figure which that law establishes.

Astronomical Phenomena in 1873.

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the coming year, calculated for Chicago mean time, which is 42⅛ minutes later than Washington, and 5h. 50½m. later than Greenwich time:

Month.	*Full Moons.*	*New Moons.*
January	13th, 10h32.5 a.m.	28th, 11h36.7 p.m.
February	12th, 5h.42.7 a.m.	26th, 9h32. p.m.
March	12th, 11h54.2 p.m.	28th, 7h 4.1 a.m.
April	12th, 4h 0.9 p.m.	26th, 4h52.1 p.m.
May	12th, 5h27.3 p.m.	26th, 3h30. a.m.
June	10th, 4h11. p.m.	24th, 3h22. p.m.
July	10th, 0h43.2 a.m.	24th, 4h43.3 a.m.
August	8th, 8h 2. a.m.	22nd, 7h40. p.m.
September	6th, 3h18.7 p.m.	21st, 0h 0.6 p.m.
October	5th, 11h41.1 p.m.	21st, 5h 4.7 a.m.
November	4th, 9h58. a.m.	19th, 9h46.1 p.m.
December	3rd, 10h30.1 p.m.	19th, 0h58.9 p.m.

At the full moon of May 12, the moon will be totally eclipsed. Moon enters shadow at 3h. 39.8m. a. m.; beginning of total eclipse, 4h. 44.4m. a. m.; end of total eclipse, 6h. 15.3m. a. m.; moon leaves shadow, 7h. 20m. a. m. Hence the first phase of this eclipse will be visible at Chicago.

At the new moon of May 26, the sun will be partially eclipsed; invisible at Chicago.

At the full moon of Nov. 4, the moon will be eclipsed; and at the new moon of Nov. 19, the sun will be eclipsed; both invisible at Chicago.

Sun enters Aries; Vernal Equinox, March 20, 7h. 2m. a. m.
Sun enters Cancer; Summer Solstice, June 21, 7h. 34m. a. m.
Sun enters Libra; Autumn Equinox, Sept. 22, 5h. 45m. p. m.
Sun enters Capricorn; Winter Solstice, Dec. 21, 11h. 42m. a. m.

Venus will be an evening star till May 5, when she will be in inferior conjunction with the sun. Her greatest elongation east occurs Feb. 22. Her greatest elongation west will be on July 14.

Jupiter will be on the meridian at midnight on Feb. 14, and in conjunction with the sun on Sept. 4. Between those two dates he will be visible in the evening sky, a little east from the bright fixed star Regulus, in the handle of the well-known Sickle of Leo; and south from the bowl of the Dipper.

Mars will be on the meridian at midnight on April 27, in the constellation Libra. He will be a conspicuous object in the evening sky during the summer months.

Saturn will be on the meridian at midnight, Sept. 21. He will be visible in the evenings previous to that date, a little northeast from the principal stars in the constellation Sagittarius. He will rise before the sun during the last five months of the year.

Uranus will be just visible to the naked eye on clear nights in the first half of the year, near the Beehive Nebula. He will be in conjunction with the sun, July 29.

Mercury will be at his greatest eastern elongation March 18, July 16, and Nov. 10. Near those dates he may be seen in the west, just after sunset. His greatest western elongations occur Jan. 5, May 3, and Aug. 10, when he may be seen in the east, just before sunrise.

The regular annual prediction of collision with a comet, some time in August, will undoubtedly be made, and believed by thousands. So far as we know, the earth is in no danger of damage from collision with a comet in 1873.

The Seed Business in the United States.

Between two and three millions of capital are invested in the seed business in this country, and the annual trade turns over not less than five million dollars. It has shared the growth and change of the last quarter of a century, and now has locked hands with the advancing civilization of the country, and especially of the West. Thirty years ago, the entire trade scarcely reached a quarter of a million, and of this the Shakers did by far the largest share. Now, the Shakers do about as much as they did then, but the general business has long since passed them. We depend no longer on home-grown seeds, and the careful savings of the farmer from field and garden, but import in a largely-increasing ratio the best varieties of seeds from all parts of the world.

It would seem that America, with her wide range of climate, wider than that of any other country, might at least raise all her own seed after the varieties were once introduced. But Nature, never forgetting any link of the chain of mutual dependence which she draws round nations as well as individuals, will not make us entirely independent even in the matter of seeds. Every land has its natural advantages, every plant its favorite habitat, where, under some mysterious harmony of soil, climate, and conditions, it attains its perfection.

Our own country, with its agriculture based on corn, affords us the best seeds of that family, and of its attendant vines. Nowhere do the seeds of the melon, squash, pumpkin, and similar vegetables attain greater excellence than under our burning sunshine, and in our nights full of warmth and moisture. But corn is not a good neighbor for peas. The heat which kindly matures it and its friends brings into existence a fly which pierces the pea while yet in blossom, with the egg which develops into the large and lively bug that infests all our peas. So for our seed-peas we go to Canada, where they, along with winter wheat, mature admirably in an atmosphere which excludes the products of warmer climes. England, however, supplies us with our dwarf peas, and other choice varieties. That country, with its moist and temperate climate, has its agriculture based upon the turnip as food for stock, as ours is upon corn, and, naturally, there we obtain our largest and most reliable stocks of turnip and radish seed. It is not that our own turnip seed is not good; it is excellent if it only ripens, and, as is the case with other seeds, is better adapted to our use on account of being acclimated; but the extreme heat and drouth of our July frequently matures it so rapidly as to injure its quality. If it escapes this danger, it, as well as other similar seeds, becomes quite valuable, one pound of it, indeed, costing as much as three of the imported.

The beet, which is the principal root crop of France and Germany, has been more completely naturalized here, and, with the exception of the sugar-beet, we raise the largest proportion of our own seed. The best cabbage seed is imported, and for that refined variety of it, the cauliflower, we are almost entirely dependent on the South of Germany and Northern Italy. It is almost a pity we cannot import cooks for cauliflowers, for the processes to which the unfortunate vegetable is subjected by careless or unskilled hands, generally deprive it of all its fine flavor. The East produces the very finest lettuce and onion seed, but exchanges with us for our vine seeds, which far surpass hers.

Flower seeds we get principally from France and Germany, the old town of Erfurt being the great centre of advanced agriculture and horticulture in Germany, as Rochester, N. Y., which does fully one-half of our seed and nursery business, is of the United States.

Holland supplies us with bulbs of all varieties, and the finest qualities, except lilies, which are largely raised in New York. The bulbs come packed in buckwheat hulls, which most effectually protect them from moisture. The commoner varieties of seeds are transported in five-bushel sacks, the finer ones in close linen bags. Prudent importers avoid paying more than one duty on bags by sending them to be refilled, as they are not liable after the first transit. The average freight from the foreign ports to Chicago is from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel, of which two-fifths is ocean and three-fifths inland freight.

The Western territory is rising in agriculture and horticulture with the greatest rapidity, as is indicated by the kind and quality of the seeds sought for, and the doubling and even trebling of the seedsmen's orders annually for the past few years from Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Missouri, and our own State, which are all among the best customers, the two first named, however, with our own, seeking most eagerly the finer varieties of seeds.

Four principal firms,—one in Rochester, one in Philadelphia, one in Detroit, and one in Chicago,—do probably three-fourths of all the commission, importation, and other seed business west of the Hudson and north of the Ohio Rivers.

Previous to 1862, seeds were on the free list. They now pay a duty of 20 per cent. It is to be hoped that Government in future reductions will, in the interest of agriculture throughout the country, remember seeds especially, as it is itself taking pains to introduce them free, through its Department of Agriculture.

A Chicago correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, describing the rebuilding of the city, says: "The two Honore Blocks, immediately south of Monroe, are somewhat gaudy, their classic features being marred by profuse ornamentation, especially on top of one of them, where there is a figure of Mercury, several 'birds of freedom,' and innumerable vases, urns, etc. There is no fountain, as there ought to be, to complete the landscape on the roof." We have no doubt that our enterprising citizen, Mr. Honore, will at once remedy the defect pointed out, and have as good a fountain as can be procured in New York among the other curiosities of his galvanized upper-air museum. Meanwhile he has taken down the "birds of freedom."

NOTES AND OPINION.

At the Matt. Carpenter banquet in Milwaukee, Monday night, Fred Horn was initiated into the party of the Administration.

—The Missouri Legislature meets to-day, and the first great fight is for the Speakership, in which is involved the Senatorship; because, if Stillson Hutchins, late of the St. Louis *Times*, shall be elected Speaker, it would indicate a possibly triumphant coalition between a faction of the Liberals and all the Republican members on the other question. The St. Louis *Republican* says:

> Mr. Hutchins' candidacy seems to be pushed by the *Missouri Democrat*, whose editor was selected to preside at a recent "banquet" to Mr. H. We do not propose to be squeamish in speaking about Mr. Hutchins as an aspirant for the honor of occupying the Speaker's chair. If the Democracy of the State of Missouri, as represented in the Legislature, should so far forget its duty to the people, should so far forget its own self-respect, as to elevate a character like Hutchins, it would deserve the severest condemnation.

And the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

> There is a good deal of unnecessary distress in the Democratic bosom of Missouri lest the Republican members of the Legislature shall coalesce with the "rebel element" and elect a Senator. When did the Democrats discover that the "rebel element" was a bad thing to coalesce with? If there are thirty-four men willing to join the Republican minority in the Legislature, they can name the next Senator. That's exactly how the case stands.

It comes out in evidence that Hutchins offered to insure the election of Samuel T. Glover, as United States Senator, for $10,000.

Frank Blair has established his headquarters for the Senatorial campaign at the Madison Hotel, Jefferson City, where he has engaged a magnificent suite of rooms.

—The total vote of Texas, in November, just declared, was a little over 115,000, and for Congress-at-Large was:

Greeley Ticket.		*Grant Ticket.*	
Asa H. Willie	68,522	Lamuel D. Evans	46,467
Roger Q. Mills	68,723	A. B. Norton	46,498

—The whole vote in the Arkansas Legislature is 108, and of these the Liberals are allowed 32. The 76 Republicans are understood to be divided for Senator, thus: Bowen, 33; Dorsey, 25; Hadley, 18. McDonald holds off as a second choice and possible compromise.

—Herschel V. Johnson permits the use of his name for United States Senator, in Georgia.

—The Quincy *Whig* discusses the Presidency of the Illinois Senate as a question to be decided by locality, and, next to its own member, Major Burns, it prefers Mr. Yager, of Alton; because Northern Illinois is going to have the Governor, in the person of General Beveridge, and should not have also the acting Lieutenant Governor in the persons of either Messrs. Early, Strong, or Whiting. But will the *Whig* tell us whether the credits, as regard locality, are not all in favor of Northern Illinois; and whether the "locality" cry is the only test of fitness.

—It is said that Ben. Turner, the colored Congressman of Mobile, Ala., has commenced, or is about to commence, a contest for the seat of Mr. Bromberg, in the next Congress, upon the ground that "through the neglect or refusal of the election officers to discharge their duties, he lost 1,350 votes in Dallas County."

—The managers of the Union Pacific Railroad are playing the Credit Mobilier game over again, as will be seen by the letter of our Washington correspondent. This time an inside ring have secured a monopoly of the coal, and use the road to make it profitable. This is another reason why Oakes Ames desired to give Congressmen an interest in the Credit Mobilier.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

—Ben. Butler mysteriously hints that he can divulge some startling facts concerning the Credit Mobilier business. He says that if the Committee really desire the whole matter fully understood they should call upon him, and he agrees to conduct the investigation.

—Sam. Bard, of Chattanooga Post Office and newspaper notoriety, is guilty of this splendid sarcasm: "There is not a more incorruptible man in the nation than Senator Harlan, and to impute to him any but the purest motives in all things is the height of presumption."

—The most alarming fact in this tendency to disregard the Constitution and *centralize* all authority in the hands of the President is, that a large proportion of the present voters of the country have come of age since the outbreak of the rebellion, and have been trained in political affairs during an epoch when the Constitution was almost a dead letter. All through the terrible trials of the war, so far from being taught to reverence the Constitution, these young men rather imbibed the notion that it was an antiquated instrument, which did well enough to guide the slow steps of our fathers when the country was in its sap, but quite unsuited to these progressive times and our rapidly expanding nation, and wholly unfit to meet the exigencies of war and intestine commotions. From all this, two consequences naturally flow; large numbers of the younger class of voters cry out for a strong government, and look with indifference upon the stealthy usurpations of the central authority at Washington; while the President, taking advantage of the loose condition of public opinion, moves straight onward toward arbitrary power.—*New York Sun*.

—It is the belief of the negro Congressman Elliot from South Carolina that Simon Cameron's friend, John S. Patterson, spent $50,000 in order to be elected to the United States Senate from South Carolina. It was all used in buying up the negro members. But for his money, Elliot says he would not have received a single vote. In view of this there is much pertinence in the following query of the black Congressman:

"Now understand me: I am not saying this out of personal feeling. I was a candidate before the Legislature, and was defeated. I can bear defeat, but the humiliation the thing has brought upon our colored race—that's what hurts me. Our race is now on trial before the world as to its fitness to govern. What will be said after such a wholesale buying-up as this? The colored men, as you know, are in large majority in the Legislature, and then for them to deliberately sell out by wholesale is a blow that we cannot get over for years. It is a blow at our integrity, our honesty, our manhood. The report has gone to the world that the colored legislators, making laws for South Carolina, have been bribed by wholesale, and the report is unfortunately true. What will the world think of it?"

—There is no defence for the action of the oil producers and refiners. They are simply a combination to oppress the small proprietors and laborers, and to tax the consumers beyond the natural price of the article in demand. It can only be excused by the monstrous doctrine that private corporations as well as Congresses and Legislatures have the right to force Nature from its channels, and to drive industry wherever it pays capital the most. It may be urged by those who still conscientiously cling to the heresy of "protection" that the action of this combined monopoly is extreme and much beyond what protectionists contemplate. Yet it is a fair example of the policy, for "protection" means simply the statute license of capital to make larger than natural profits, and this is all the oil men are after in another way. Once begin to hamper trade with laws or combinations, and there is no limit to the oppressions that naturally follow. The oil combination is merely a child of the Congressional protectionists, but it nevertheless deserves the severest condemnation. It seems hardly possible that it can succeed.—*New York Evening Post*.

—The remarkable doctrines of the President's message on the subject of internal improvements are already beginning to bear their natural and inevitable fruit. Illinois is setting up a clamor because *her* pet internal improvement has been left out in the cold. She insists, and with perfect reason, that the Illinois & Mississippi Canal has as valid a claim upon Executive and Congressional benevolence and Treasury aid, as any other canal going; and she invites a paternal Government to shell out the $12,430,910 needed to carry this great public work through to completion. Why not? Isn't every section, and State, and district, and freeborn, tax-paying citizen, as good as every other? There mustn't be any favoritism in this business. If Uncle Sam puts his hand in his pocket for one local enterprise, he must do the same by the next, and the next, and the next; it must be share and share alike, all around the Federal Board.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

—We demand that this *Credit Mobilier* business be at once dropped. Its further development is calculated to make several members of Congress feel unhappy.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—The Davenport *Gazette* has an article apologizing for the usurpations by the Federal authority of Louisiana. It is about the only paper in Iowa that has yet dared to take this step.—*Burlington Gazette*.

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Chapter in the $25,000 Robbery Case.

Everett's Bail Reduced from $75,000 to $30,000.

The South Clark Street Railway Injunction Made Perpetual.

Troubles of the Scott Family—John Scott in Court.

A Large Amount of Interesting Legal Matter.

It does not appear, from the proceedings in the Criminal Court, yesterday, on what grounds Justice Banyon saw it necessary to require $75,000 bail from George A. Everett, the New York gentleman, travelling companion of Carlotta F. Shortell, the young lady who goes around the country planting bonds and securities in order that a harvest of greenbacks may, in due course, sprout therefrom.

The case came up before Judge Rogers in a happy-go-lucky fashion. Yesterday morning, the Grand Jury, then going at express speed, found an indictment, on the information of State Attorney Reed, against said Everett, for larceny of the bonds in question, and a contract for the sale of $10,000 worth of other bonds. On this indictment Everett lay in jail awaiting trial, when John Lyle King, his attorney, petitioned for writ of *habeas corpus*, and the prisoner was brought into Court.

Carlotta Shortell was examined as to the nature of the property stolen, and was being questioned as to how the bonds came into her possession, by Mr. King, when the Court interposed, and said the only matter to be decided was the fact that a robbery had been committed with which the prisoner had been charged, and the amount of that robbery, in order that the amount of bail could be fixed. The Court could not allow the counsel to take up time in going into matter not pertinent to the subject of inquiry. After some conversation on the point, in which the Court was decided and immovable, the counsel submitted, and the examination proceeded.

The lady then repeated in detail the story of her loss, as it has already appeared in the morning papers.

Mr. Baxter was then sworn, as to the value of shares, but he knew nothing at all about the railroad stock in question.

Mr. King then addressed the Court. He said that there was really only one point in the whole of this matter of which the other side had been able to make anything, namely, that the young lady had once had in her possession a written contract to deliver to her $10,000 worth of stock, which contract she had since lost, or been robbed of. This document might or might not have been taken by the prisoner; and that question, as well as the question of whether it belonged to her or not, and of how she came by it, must be discussed at another time. The evidence of the young lady and the language of the indictment differed. The indictment charged the prisoner with the larceny of 500 bonds of $100 each, in the Selma & Gulf Railroad Company, of Alabama, and a written contract worth $10,000, but the witness only spoke of the written contract. What was a written contract for the delivery of $10,000 of stock? It was not stock; it was not money; it was not value. It was merely a paper; an evidence of an agreement; a proof of something that existed or was to be done; and it had no further value. The paper that furnished evidence of an agreement to deliver $10,000 of stock was not $10,000 itself. Such a value did not attach to it, and it was preposterous to hold the prisoner for any such amount. The whole case had been furnished up to look big; there had been a lot of talk about it; a sort of glamour had been thrown over it; and large figures had been mentioned. But the facts were very simple. The lady had lost a piece of paper, and chose to call it $10,000, and a Justice had held the prisoner in $75,000 bail for having stolen it. When the facts came out the matter might appear still more trifling, or worse than it now did. In fixing the amount of the bail, he begged the Court to consider these matters, and make it as light as possible.

The Court said that the bail must be fixed at $30,000, and the prisoner was reconveyed to jail, there to await the good fairy that might bring him such a wealthy friend as would find enough bail to liberate him for a free New Year's dinner.

THE CLARK STREET RAILWAY ENJOINED.

From time to time, there has appeared in THE TRIBUNE accounts of the progress of the railway extension connecting the North, South, and West Sides, by way of Clark street. The public has watched with deep interest the passage of the ordinance granting the right of way over the street in the City Council, and every step that has been taken herein has been the object of solicitude. Meanwhile more than one bill has been filed to restrain all proceedings, and their halting speed toward a decision has been watched with an unpleasant suspicion that the Courts might after all upset the action of the Council.

The bill filed by Joshua Marsh, the Trustee of the estate of the late Francis C. Sherman, praying a perpetual injunction restraining the temporary proceeding with their work past the Sherman House property has been frequently referred to and is well known in its details. It recounts the manner in which the property has come into the hands of its present owners, how its value is at present due to the freedom by which it is approached, that such property has an absolute right to a free ingress and egress by vehicles at all times, that its approaches must not be obstructed without due compensation being paid; that such property is valuable precisely in proportion to its accessibility and facilities for carrying on the trade that may belong to the buildings constructed on it; that this railway will block up the street on Clark street in such a way as practically to obstruct the approaches; that the rents on which the owners depend will thereby be depreciated, and the value of the property lessened; that the ordinance of the City of Chicago herein is insufficient to override the general rights of property-holders as conferred by the laws of the State of Illinois; that, even had the ordinance been good as to power to lay a track, no arrangement had been made to ascertain the amount of damages sustained, and nothing done to secure the rights of the property-holders; wherefore the complainant prays that the Court perpetuate the injunction, and restrain forever the proposed use of Clark street.

The answer hereto traverses the whole of the allegations as to damages and illegality, and gives reasons why the track should be laid as of right, and His Honor yesterday, directed his decision herein to be entered.

His Honor first decrees that the fee simple of the value of the Sherman House property, on the northwest corner of Randolph and South Clark streets, being Lots 7 and 8, Block 34, of the original city of Chicago, is in Joshua L. Marsh, as Trustee of the estate of Francis C. Sherman, and then proceeds, that the North Chicago City Railway Company, and Chicago City Railway Company, pretending to have lawful right, and threatening, and having avowed their intention to lay down a double railroad track on said South Clark street, from Randolph street over the bridge to North Clark street, and across the Chicago River, under authority of an ordinance of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and it appearing to the Court that the ordinance aforesaid is altogether insufficient, illegal, and void, and that it does not confer the rights of occupancy so claimed, nor that any authority exists to justify the occupancy; and it further appearing to the Court that said Sherman House and property will, by the laying down of such railroad, be greatly damaged, and that defendants are, as they allege, proceeding to appropriate said South Clark street, in front of said Sherman House, for the purpose of laying down double tracks, as aforesaid, upon which they intend to operate horse-tracks, greatly to the interference of all other means of conveyance, and the damage of said Sherman House and its value, and that no damages have been paid, or assessed, or any arrangement made to have said damages assessed by a jury and paid to the complainant, as the same is required by the Constitution and laws of Illinois, but that the defendants are proceeding, in disregard of the wishes and rights of complainant, averring their right to do so under such alleged authority of the ordinance of the Common Council aforesaid; it is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that all such proceedings being contrary to law and the rights of said complainants, and that great injury will be done in the premises, if the pretended authority be exercised in violation of law on said South Clark street, and the taking possession of the said street for the purpose alleged, that the writ of injunction heretofore issued in the cause, according to the prayer of said complainant's bill, be now continued, and the same made perpetual, and that defendants pay one-half the costs of the proceeding. And by agreement of the parties, and in open Court, it is stipulated that a writ of error may be presented to the Central Grand Division of the Supreme Court at its next term, by the defendants, and by agreement of parties it is agreed that the decree be entered as of the 27th inst.

The defendants were also allowed to file a supplemental answer in taking their writ of error to the Supreme Court.

THE SCOTT FAMILY TROUBLES.

John W. Scott, brother of George Scott, of the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott, was yesterday brought before Judge Booth, under a peremptory order to file a bond for extension of time in the suit, Hamilton v. Scott. It appears that James Hamilton, the plaintiff, had obtained a judgment in the Circuit Court against this defendant; that the defendant appealed against the judgment, the Court granting the appeal; and that, at the expiration of the time for filing the appeal bond, defendant upon some grounds or other, which are not now material, obtained an extension of 20 days, namely, to the 19th of December; that, on the 19th of December, the defendant pleaded still further difficulties, and obtained a still further delay of ten days, expiring on the 29th; that on the 29th, being still unready, the complainant appeared in Court and asked that defendant be compelled to find the necessary bail forthwith; and that, yesterday morning, on the application of the complainants, and affidavits setting forth a state of affairs that seemed to justify peremptory proceedings, His Honor Judge Booth issued the order referred to, providing that the time for furnishing the appeal bond be limited to yesterday. Then came the counsel for the defendant, who had been hunting high and low for his client all the forenoon, not finding him until 2 o'clock, and represented to the Court the difficulty he had encountered in putting in an appearance in time to file an answer to complainant's affidavit.

The latter document alleges that John W. Scott, being defendant in the case already named, in which a judgment had been obtained against him, knowing his liability thereon, had obtained the several adjournments mentioned for the sole purpose of escaping beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; that, shortly after the judgment had been obtained, said John W. Scott gave up housekeeping, removing, selling, and otherwise disposing of his furniture and personal property at his residence, 43 Morgan street, going into boarding, and making preparations to dispose of all his business engagements, for the purpose of leaving for the Western Territories; and that, for the purpose of so escaping, he has had a number of strong boxes packed with necessaries of housekeeping, and valuables, ready for instant removal when all arrangements have been completed.

The answer of the defendant affirms that it is untrue that defendant has ever contemplated or arranged for leaving the city surreptitiously; that he has done nothing improper in giving up housekeeping; that his intentions in respect to the appeal bond have been legitimate; that he is earnest and secure in appealing from the decision of the Court, and prepared to contest it in the Supreme Court, and he prays further delay in furnishing the bond for reasons alleged.

Counsel for the defendant addressed the Court in support of the application for delay. He said he had only come across Mr. Scott within the last half hour, and that Mr. Honnihan, the gentleman who they intended to offer, had gone to New York. Had the matter not been so sudden, they certainly would have met the wishes of the Court; but, under the circumstances, he considered a delay might fairly be granted. He referred to the reports of Mr. Scott being about to leave the city, and insisted that no evidence had been brought before the Court worthy the name of evidence of any such intention on the part of his client, who, he was instructed, was *bona fide* determined to appeal against the decision of the Court, and would have been prepared with the bond but for the accident of Mr. Honnihan being called away to New York.

Counsel for plaintiff said the other side had omitted to show good cause for the packing up, and the family leaving their home. If they did not intend to go away, why had they broken up their home? His client's information as to the proposed movements of the family appeared to be founded on good grounds; and the answer before the Court did not attempt to explain away even the just matter for suspicion averred in the affidavit.

After some consideration and discussion among the parties, His Honor announced that he should extend the time for giving bail to the 3d inst., beyond which time no further extension could be had.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

John W. Hedenberg, in his cross-bill in the suit, Nichols et al. v. Hedenberg, affirms that the agreement under which he entered into partnership with Nichols & Fitch went to the effect that the said parties were to give their undivided attention to the business, but they have refused to account to said firm, of which he was a partner, for business conducted in their own name, individually, with the money of the firm; said Nichols keeping the books; that defendants in this cross-bill kept a separate bank account; that a large amount of business was done by them, separately, which was within the scope of the partnership; that Fitch purchased in his own name Block 1, in Pierce's Subdivision of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 38, containing 48 lots, for $3,400, the deed showing a consideration of $5,000, that defendants have sold half of said lots for over $5,000; that they also bought Lots 15 to 28 (except 24) 38, 39, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48, and 50 and the undivided half of Lots 24 and 29, Hinckley's subdivision of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 38, for $12,600, which is now worth $25,000, one-half being sold nominally to J. Hutchinson (hereby made a party defendant) said defendants, or one of them, preserving an interest therein; that the moneys paid on account of these transactions belonged to the firm of which the plaintiff was a partner, although he was excluded from the benefits arising therefrom; and that these defendants have refused to allow this defendant any interest herein. Wherefore, he prays that they be restrained from selling or intermeddling with the real estate; that the partnership be dissolved, and the complainant's interest in the property discovered and declared; and that the defendants be enjoined obliterating the books and accounts.

Now the parties will go into Court and fight it out.

OWNERSHIP OF ICE IN A RIVER.

Judge Williams yesterday decided the cause, Griffin v. Halsher, for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant cutting ice on the river in a spot belonging by lease from the owner to the plaintiff. The facts were presented in THE TRIBUNE with sufficient fulness at the time of the filing of the bill, and do not now need repetition. The owner of Section 30, land between Slips A and B, on the Chicago River, in the vicinity of Ashland avenue, leased his rights thereto to the plaintiff in this case, who thereupon made contracts with certain breweries to furnish them with the ice product of the property. Halsher took a force of men to the spot and cut in there, and refused to leave; whereupon the bill referred to was filed and a temporary injunction issued, restraining the further invasion of the plaintiff's alleged rights until the court heard the matter. The evidence has been some days in collecting, and arguments have been heard several times during the past week. Yesterday, His Honor having fully considered the matter, announced the decision of the Court to be that such rights of a riparian owner to the products of the stream flowing past his banks, as were shown in this to belong to the plaintiff, must be protected. Here a product of that particular part of the stream which the riparian owner was interested, had become a matter of barter and profit, and it was a proper case for the protection of the Court. The defendant became a trespasser; he was on the land of another party who had the only right to it, and who, in the exercise of that particular right, found a profit in the very trade the trespasser had come upon his property to take out of his hands. He should perpetuate the injunction and allow an appeal.

THE HIRSCH CHILDREN.

Yesterday, Judge Williams disposed of the question of what was to become of the children of the divorced Hirsch couple, respecting whose matrimonial infelicities so mournful an interest has attached—the mournful interest derivable from the contemplation of other people's troubles. The Court ordered the following decree to be entered:

The motion of the complainant, that the custody of the two children, Alfred and Hugo, be taken from the defendant and given to the complainant, and also that she be allowed a further sum of alimony, having been brought on to be heard upon affidavits filed upon the part of both the complainant and defendant, and upon argument, and the defendant now in open Court offering in case of being permitted to retain the custody of said children, to send the said two boys to school at Notre Dame, Ind., and keep them continually at said school, and the Court being now fully advised in the premises, it is ordered and decreed that the custody of the boy Alfred be and now is transferred from said defendant to said complainant, and that said Alfred remain in said custody of said complainant until the further order of the Court; and that the boy Hugo remain in the custody of said defendant, provided that the latter shall send him within two weeks of this date to said school, and keep him there till the further order of the Court; and it is ordered that the amount of alimony remain as it now is until the further order of the Court.

Mrs. Hirsch made an almost frantic appeal to His Honor to alter his decision.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Francis R. Dusten, of Detroit, owner of the propeller J. Barber, brings suit against Curtis Boughton and James Paxton, of St. Joseph, Mich, under a contract by which plaintiff let his said propeller to the defendants to ply with freight and passengers, from June 10, '71, to Dec. 1, '71, between St. Joseph and Chicago, for a net sum of $5,000. The action is to recover the value of the propeller, $22,000, the vessel being returnable at the close of the contract, and for the balance of the $5,000 aforesaid, only $650 having been received on account of the vessel's services. The vessel was burned to the water's edge on the 19th of July, 1871, while on her trip from St. Joseph.

Lorenz Franz files a bill in the Circuit Court complaining that he bought of J. J. Orton and wife, of Milwaukee, for $7,000, the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 37, paying a small amount on account; that a warranty deed to him was executed and lodged in the hands of Sleeper & Whiton to be given to him; that Sleeper & Whiton now refuse to give it up, and he fears they will return the deed to the Ortons. He prays that all parties be restrained dealing with the property, and that the agreement to sell be forthwith carried into effect. For which purpose he pays the amount on the face of the contract into Court.

One of the most gratefully received New Year's presents that has been given this year of grace, was given in so prosaic a place as the office of the Bankruptcy Register Hibbard yesterday, in answering the inquiry of a poor woman as to the chances of getting a dividend out of the Great Western Insurance Company. The Register assured her that the prospects were favorable for anything from 50 to 75 per cent, and the woman went away with a happy heart.

The *Times* man is so mad at losing all the important matters that have transpired in the Courts during the past three months, except those that his friends have found out for him, that he has unfortunately descended to personal attacks on more enterprising reporters. It is a poor way of making up for important decisions missed, day after day,—although dinned loudly in the dear man's ears—that of reviling the news he has had neither the activity, ability, or knowledge of his business to collect.

In reference to the motions for new trial and in arrest of judgment in the case of Fahrenking v. the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, where a verdict was given for the widow on the policy, the Court (Booth, J.) has ordered that it appear on the records that the motions were "filed on the same day as judgment, but after judgment had been entered."

The allegation of bankruptcy contained in the petition for the adjudication of the Chicago Attrition Pulverizing Company is, that the Company has given petitioners a check of $686.38 on the German National Bank, of which payment has been refused, and on which the petitioners, Musick & Gross, have been unable to collect more than $200.

The petition of the Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, which is referred to in the record, prays permission to make a call of $60 per $100 share, allowing the stockholders whatever they may have paid thereon. The petition was granted.

John J. McClellan, Esq., late of Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, has gone into partnership with Lothrop S. Hodges, Esq., the firm name being McClellan & Hodges. Their place of business is at No. 131 LaSalle street.

Charles E. Madden replevins the Sheriff and others for forty-two bottles of champagne, one clock, five gallons of whiskey, in demijohns, four marble-top tables, one show-case, three mirrors, and three oil paintings.

The change of venu in the case of John Driver, charged with the murder of his wife, was, yesterday, set aside, and the trial set for the 29th inst.

On motion of P. Foote, Judge Booth, yesterday, ordered a certificate of good moral character to issue to Max Sonnenschein.

No business will be transacted in the courts to-day.

ATTORNEYS' RECORD.

COMMON LAW.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Booth, J.*)—G. N. 1,363—Hamilton v. Scott; time to file bond to include to-day only. 857—Fahrenkrug v. Eclectic Life Insurance Company; by order of Court it is made to appear that the grounds for new trial and in arrest of judgment were filed on the same day as judgment, but after judgment had been entered. 2,726—Snow v. Stevens; order for alias summons. 1,363—Skidmore v. C., [illegible] & I. C. R. R. Company; demurrer to narr overruled; 30 days to plead. G. N. 1,363—Hamilton v. Scott (amended and served order); time to file bond not to be extended beyond 3d of January at 10 a. m. 692—Rees v. ——; dismissed by plaintiff. (*Tree, J.*)—1,721—Wilson Sewing Machine Company v. Hoyt; demurrer to 2d and 3d pleas as amended sustained and as to 5th overruled. One week to amend pleas; plaintiff to reply double to 7th plea. 1,266—Downing v. Wright; dismissed by agreement. 2,456—Beers v. Beers; dismissed by plaintiff.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—2,148—McClelland v. Schweizer; time to file bill of exceptions extended 10 days.

CHANCERY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—(*Williams, J.*)—347—Wilkoshesky v. Lamar Insurance Company et al.; time to answer as to the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco further extended 30 days. 56—Board of Trade of Chicago v. the unknown persons interested in the Galena, Munger & Armour, Hiram Wheeler, Nation, and Central "A," Elevators, on the 8th and 9th October 1871. On motion and agreement of parties, ordered that Receiver pay to Messrs. Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, solicitors, $1,147 for services, and that on final accounting by said Receiver the amount so paid to be assessed *pro rata* upon sums to which depositors shall be found entitled. 5,228—Griffin v. Halscher; injunction made perpetual, and decree in accordance with prayer of bill; exceptions and appeal granted, on filing bond in thirty days in $300, and certificate of evidence in sixty days. 5,264—Brown v. Moran et al.; suit dismissed for want of compliance with rule. 132—J. T. Marsh, Trustee of the estate of Francis C. Sherman, v. The North Chicago & Chicago City Railway; leave to defendants to file supplemental answer instanter, etc., and final decree in accordance with the prayer of the bill. 62—Hirsch v. Hirsch; motion of complainant for custody and further alimony denied, and ordered that Alfred be sent to school, Hugo remain with complainant, and alimony remain as it is. (*Farwell, J.*)—645—Adams et al. v. Diffenderfer et al.; report of Master approved.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—(*Gary, J.*)—147—Roberts v. Ferguson; dismissed by complainant. 294 a.—Adams v. Ganbett; complainant to file bond for costs by 20th inst., or suit to be dismissed. 473—Dunne v. Fox; reference changed to Magruder. 505—Braggs v. Elliott; default of Sinclair. 207—Harvey v. Harvey; decree of divorce. 670—Lloyd v. Shortliff; decree restoring title. 733 a.—McClintock v. Frimmondsdorf et al.; rule on complainant to restore bill and injunction bond in thirty days, or suit to be dismissed and injunction desolved. 761 a.—Clark v. Clark; decree of divorce.

PROBATE.

THE COUNTY COURT—*Wallace, J.*—Seth Sheldon; claim of H. W. Rogers dismissed by stipulation. Caroline Rohlwing et al.; guardianship to another; bond of $26,000. Edgar D. Pierce; new warrant for appraisers to issue. Herman D. Booth; letters testamentary to widow; bond, $100,000, to be approved. Frederick Luther; inventory, appraisement, and award approved. Anna Brown et al.; order confirming guardian's sale. Frank L. Martin et al.; same. Mary Louise Walker, minor; same. Charles R. Starkweather; order authorizing executor to borrow $10,000. Olive S. Collins; claims of Jeremiah Leaming, and R. S. Thompson, and Jeremiah Leaming approved. Edward B. Martin; report of sale of real estate approved unless objections are filed by 2d inst.

BANKRUPTCY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT (*Blodgett, J.*)—2,173—Chicago Attrition and Pulverizing Co.; issued rule to show cause. 1,957—Merchants' Insurance; order on assignee to show cause in five days why the petition of attorneys for fees should not be acceded to. 2,149—Republic Insurance Co.; order to assignee to make an assessment of 60 per cent per share, stockholders to show cause by the 20th inst. 2,117—George R. Stearns; order discharging provisional assignee, and directing the assignee to pay him $100 in full for his services. 2,164—Betsy Bolivin & Co.; denial of Wm. Simpson withdrawn, and adjudication by default; warrant returnable 30th inst, before Recorder Hibbard. (The above orders as of Dec. 30.) 2,167—Frederick H. Vater; adjudication by default; warrant returnable 21st inst. before Register Hibbard. 2,164—Betsy Boilvin et al.; order appointing R. E. Jenkins provisional assignee.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Francis R. Dustin v. Curtis Boughton and James Paxton; suit to recover the value of propeller J. Barber, and for her services, under a contract.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,333—Valentine Rub v. Patrick Maginnis; appeal. 5,334—Henry Milward et al. v. estate of Charles R. Carroll; appeal from County Court. (Burnt Record 31)—Jacob Kelley v. Samuel J. Bowers and wife, and all whom it may concern. (The above, as of Saturday, Dec. 28, omitted from this record in Monday's TRIBUNE.) 5,345—Stephen W. Montgomery v. Andrew and A. P. Burton, S. P. Longstreet, and Benjamin Rolbrook; assumpsit $2,000. 5,346—Wm. Heittmann v. John Hanson; case $5,000. 5,347—Henry Bowman v. Jas. Dane, Wm. Westlake, and John P. Covert; case $5,000. (The above is of Dec. 30). 5,348—Leiff v. Strong; appeal. 5,349—Henry Jones v. S. Goodenow, E. P. Hinds, and R. L. Bell; assumpsit $6,000. 5,350—James E. McCulla v. Sanford M. Hurst; petition to restore record of payment of $1,088.39. 5,351—Christian Paetsch v. Hugh Turney; appeal. 5,352—Hitt & Williams v. Wm. Woodruff and Wm. Woodruff (Woodruff & Son); assumpsit $3,000. 5,353—Lower et al. v. Schultz; appeal. 5,354—Charles Waterbury and Wm. S. Miles v. United States Express Company et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on the east ½ of Lot 7, Block 38, original town of Chicago, for brick supplied to contractors. 5,355—Charles E. Madden, Timothy M. Bradley, George E. Welling, Jerome P. Merrill, John B. Grommes, and M. Ulrick, replevin. 5,356—Francis A. Slater v. Annie Conway; assumpsit $1,000. 5,357—Lorenz Franz v. John J. Orton, Joseph H. Sleeper & W. K. Whiton; bill for specific performance and injunction. 5,358—Fairman v. Webster; appeal. 5,359—Kenmare v. Adams; same. 5,360—Johnson v. Constable Bahe; appeal by plaintiff. 5,361—Hy. C. Hoyt and Francis Alsyp v. John H. Pike & James Baker; petition for mechanic's lien on the northeast corner of Madison and Franklin streets. 5,362—City v. A. T. Galt; tax appeal. 5,363—Same v. Lawrence Proudfoot; same. 5,364—O. W. Richardson v. R. F. Ludwig; appeal. 5,365—Pike et al. v. Constantine; same. 5,366—Robinson v. Maher; same. 5,367—Dee v. George; same. 5,368—Marx v. Kreig; same.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—41,850—Geo. E. Willing et al. v. Margaret Bremer; attachment, $56.53. 41,851—John B. Grommes et al. v. Same; same, $246.71. 41,852—G. C. Cook et al. v. T. W. Gardner and A. W. Brown; same, $123.98. 41,853—Louisville Cement and Water Company v. Augustus Wellbaum; petition to restore judgment, $1,893.31. 41,8[illegible]—Confession of judgment, $1,024.77, and paid. 41,855—Geo. Hannahs v. Martin A. Fuller; petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 96, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 6, 37, 15. (The above is of Dec. 30.) 41,856—Washburn v. Doe; appeal. 41,857—Wm. J. Moore v. Wm. A. Clapp, J. B. Smith, and Frank Smith; mechanic's lien on No. 159 Fifth avenue. 41,858—Paul W. Gillett et al. v. Reginald Hornby; assumpsit, $100. 41,859—August Benzo v. William Burkhardt; replevin. 41,860.—E. Kasprovicz & Son v. Wm. Jacobs and Mary Jacobs *alias* Mary Appel; confession of judgment for $493.45. 41,861.—Frisbee v. Dodge; appeal. 41,862.—Suppressed for service.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY TERM.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—(First 20 cases.)—2,238—Farrell v. Richley, et al. 2,239.—Whalen v. Patrick. 2,240—Greenebaum v. Henshaw. 2,242—Gilbert et al. v. Pettibone. 2,244—Kraner et al v. Goldstein. 2,246.—Clark v. Greenlee, impleaded. 2,255—Cook v. Bugbee. 2,256—Harler, administrator, v. Joss et al. 2,260—Omora v. Glass. 2,262—Roelle et al. v. Koeber. 2,265—Olthoff v. Knur. 2,266—Rozet v. Barker et al. 2,270—Andrews et al. v. Dow. 2,272—Donahoe, administratrix, v. Eisendarth et al. 2,272—Minard et al. v. Allen et al. 2,278—Phillips v. Lyman. 2,279—Prout et al. v. Stephens. 2,280—Greenbaum v Reynolds. 2,282—Mears et al. v. Ewen. 2,284—Newman v Mayo.

MRS. BRADWELL.

Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age* recently published a notice of the Chicago *Legal News*, and a biography of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the able and amiable editress of that paper, in which the former is spoken of as the best legal paper in the United States. The notice states that "in 1868 she planned and began the publication of her paper, which has won a wide circulation and has made itself indispensable to the legal profession by its valuable reports and able comments and criticisms, and it has elicited the highest praise from eminent lawyers in England, as well as in this city, and the East. Judge Hopkins says it is the finest legal paper in the United States." In the following paragraph every one who knows her will assuredly recognize Mrs. Bradwell:

Her studies in law discovered a number of statutes which bore unjustly on women, and she has applied to successive Legislatures for their removal or alteration, and in every case with success, until to-day in Illinois woman and man stand nearly on a level in legal right, and can enter the legal profession on the same terms. Mrs. Bradwell is a very modest lady, of simple habits, and an unassuming, quiet, refined manner, and of prepossessing address. Truly feminine in character, and religious in spirit, she wins the respect and inspires the confidence of whoever she meets, and in her quiet way, perhaps, is doing quite as much for the emancipation of her sex as any of its more conspicuous and demonstrative advocates. She is showing what a woman can do without loosing her hold on the domesticities of life, or forfeiting the regard of the most conservative minds. Her success is a cheering indication of a better day for women and for men as well.

Desirable Testimony.

I desire to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with Asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking, in all, four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore, I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma.—*Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich.*

Cunard Line.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers, and especially those interested in European travel, to the advertisement in another column of this popular steamship line. It will be observed that the office of this company has been moved into their new and elegant quarters under the Sherman House, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Parties intending to visit Europe, or, bring their friends to this country, would do well to make a call at this office before purchasing tickets elsewhere.

A Midwinter Suggestion.

The Sale and Boarding Stable of Messrs. Shulein & Clark, No. 192 State street, (successors to Avery Bros.) will be found the most central of any in the city for patrons, desiring to stable their teams, or to sell or purchase horses and vehicles. Several decided bargains in horses and cutters are offered. Parties having horses or vehicles to sell will be liberally and promptly treated.

Presentation.

Mr. J. W. Nagle, foreman of the extensive blank book manufactory of Messrs. Culver, Page & Hoyne, was presented last evening with a handsome New Year's gift by the employes of his department. The present was a gold watch of the handsomest pattern with a rich and heavy gold chain attached. The "boys" took the opportunity of wishing Mr. Nagle a very happy New Year, and remarked in substance that he was a very jolly fellow.

The Seal of Approval.

A piano must have surprising merits when the world of art and fashion stamps it with the seal of approval. The Knabe is thus honored, and is sold by J. Bauer & Co., Nos. 390 to 396 Wabash avenue.

Lucca.

A lady like Mad. Lucca always sets the fashion in art. She uses two Knabe pianos, and thinks them the best in the world. J. Bauer & Co. sell them, Nos. 390 to 396 Wabash avenue.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,282	10,104	384
Tuesday	2,500	16,000	800
Total	3,782	26,104	1,184

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	747	2,819	384

The growth and progress of the live stock trade of Buffalo is shown by the following table:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Totals.
1857	108,203	307,549	117,368	533,229
1858	134,073	345,731	92,194	573,968
1859	103,337	189,579	73,619	365,535
1860	156,972	145,354	85,770	382,096
1861	181,929	238,952	101,679	482,260
1862	129,433	524,276	106,671	760,020
1863	154,789	474,349	91,128	720,766
1864	135,797	155,939	301,629	593,385
1865	212,839	207,208	300,014	720,061
1866	275,091	341,560	552,831	1,169,482
1867	257,872	239,943	607,440	1,105,255
1868	265,105	385,815	470,578	1,121,498
1869	347,871	381,450	794,272	1,528,593
1870	388,057	561,447	739,519	1,644,023
1871	384,294	551,131	886,014	1,821,439
1872	379,086	606,748	1,450,109	2,435,943

The receipts of horses during 1868 were 7,737; 1869, 12,088; 1870, 7,896; 1871, 13,319; 1872, 20,780.

CATTLE—There was a fair activity in the cattle trade to-day, and a firm tone pervaded the market. The short supply of stock at the East (resulting from the snow blockade), and the consequent advance in prices, stimulated shippers, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining cars, and the uncertainty of getting stock through if shipped, there was a good demand from this class of buyers, and about all offerings that were of a quality to warrant shippers in handling were picked up, and at something of an advance on the prices current last week. The quality of the day's receipts was unexceptionably good, the proportion of thin cows and poor steers being noticeably small, while of good to choice well-fattened steers of from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs average, the number offered was unusually prominent. This was a favorable circumstance for sellers, as there was no considerable demand for any other class of stock, and the few thin, rough lots offered "went begging" at former prices. The best droves were taken on New York, Albany, and Boston account at $5.25@5.50 for good droves averaging from 1,214 to 1,360 lbs, and at $5.75@6.12½ for choice steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,520 lbs, while Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Philadelphia buyers operated at $4.25@5.00 for common to good lots of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average. The local demand continues light, as poultry and game, and cheaper meats, are still very abundant, and the consumption of beef is small in consequence. There was some little inquiry for stockers at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to prime. Calves sold to a limited extent at about previous rates, at $3.50@5.75 for poor to choice. The market closed steady, with some common stock unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.75@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good shipping steers	1,260	$5.50
16	good shipping steers	1,337	5.50
31	good shipping steers	1,361	5.50
43	butchers' stuff	823	3.50
16	medium steers	1,185	5.00
39	Cherokee steers	904	3.50
42	Cherokee steers	847	3.37½
18	butchers' steers	1,116	4.75
13	cows	1,017	3.25
18	fair steers	1,102	4.75
18	fair steers	1,185	4.50
30	choice steers	1,478	6.12½
16	choice steers	1,438	6.00
17	cows	1,006	2.80
16	cows	1,025	4.12½
31	choice steers	1,398	5.75
16	still-fed steers	1,347	5.50
15	choice steers	1,520	5.75
15	choice steers	1,428	5.75
34	good steers	1,236	5.15
16	good steers	1,325	5.25
15	choice steers	1,470	5.75
32	good steers	1,332	5.55
17	fair steers	1,267	4.62½
15	choice steers	1,374	5.87½
28	butchers' steers	1,193	4.55
16	good steers	1,275	5.50
18	good steers	1,387	5.62½
16	fair steers	1,146	4.87½
16	good steers	1,349	5.50
26	good steers	1,262	5.37½
18	good steers	1,214	5.25
60	Cherokee steers	1,101	3.75
19	stock steers	1,042	4.00
48	choice steers	1,318	5.75
30	extra steers	1,400	6.50

HOGS—With the exception of a slightly firmer feeling, there was nothing new to note under this head. Shippers were in the market to-day, and took hold with more freedom than for some time past, and the increased competition between them and packers strengthened prices, though it did not result in any decided advance. The supply was light, reaching only about 16,000 head, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been picked up, and more were wanted. Sales were effected at $3.50@3.60 for common coarse uneven and mixed lots; at $3.65@3.70 for medium, and at $3.75@3.85 for good to extra assorted; with the larger portion at $3.65@3.75. The market closed firm. The yards will be open to-morrow, and business will be transacted as usual.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
23	180	$3.70	40	432	$3.80	45	386	$3.75
16	305	3.60	50	200	3.70	171	390	3.80
34	300	3.65	49	329	3.80	69	318	3.70
24	216	3.70	47	334	3.70	86	336	3.75
31	274	3.60	46	313	3.70	44	289	3.65
45	363	3.80	122	382	3.80	98	337	3.70
36	300	3.60	40	240	3.65	39	349	3.70
37	425	3.80	49	340	3.80	42	205	3.80
60	302	3.62½	49	216	3.65	45	352	3.85
49	240	3.60	47	308	3.70	49	239	3.65
41	350	3.75	56	236	3.70	51	289	3.70
46	360	3.70	40	388	3.85	53	271	3.75
49	308	3.70	54	274	3.57½	43	413	3.70
67	318	3.70	55	248	3.50	49	327	3.70
45	338	3.70	47	328	3.60	59	278	3.65
95	342	3.75	52	281	3.65	218	292	3.65

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was fair, both on local and shipping account, and prices were sustained at $3.25@3.50 for poor, at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice. A drove of fancy sheep, averaging about 200 lbs, fetched $8.00—the highest figure paid here during the present season. Extra mutton grades are quotable at $5.50@5.75.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in the winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest, and most palatable tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks, and the nervous visitations, so common at this time of year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits and renovates the whole physique.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNIGHT, BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the late firm is authorized to sign in liquidation.

C. A. KNIGHT.
WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors of Knight, Baker & Co., have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm name of WM. T. BAKER & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission business in Grain, Provisions, &c. Liberal advances made on property in store or shipments to Eastern ports.

WM. T. BAKER,
W. F. COBB.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wm. E. Dankert & Co., dealers in Sash, Doors, and Blinds, at 63 Clybourn-av., is, by mutual consent, been dissolved, A. Grussing retiring. W. E. Dankert and G. Elten continuing, and will settle all claims and collect all debts due the firm.

WM. E. DANKERT.
GUSTAV ELTEN.
A. GRUSSING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking office, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

JOHN P. M. GREGOR, Cashier.

Election Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. N. TOWNER, Secretary.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank in Chicago on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1872.

HOLIDAY CHROMO.

Splendid Holiday Chromo,

MOTHER IS OUT,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 115 West Washington-st. 183 Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY,

At the Close of Business December 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by real estate		$280,941.65
Loans secured by other approved collaterals		133,382.26
United States and Cook County Bonds		101,076.50
Banking house and lot		25,556.39
Burglar-proof safes, furniture and fixtures		7,743.55
United States Revenue Stamps		346.16
Current expenses		7,946.80
Taxes paid		2,325.62
Gold and silver	$1,571.18	
Currency and Exchange	228,818.00	230,389.18
		$789,712.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus	5,000.00
Undivided earnings	24,500.24
Deposits	660,211.88
	$789,712.20

TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Vice President.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
WM. H. ROOD, Secretary.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

Great Western Certificate holders will find it to their advantage to call at my office.

WILLIAM H. SISSON, No. 77 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

STORE TOO SMALL!

AND

STOCK TOO LARGE!

Consequently we shall sell through the month of January from our immense stock of MEDIUM and RICH FURNITURE

AT COST!

FOR CASH!

This is a rare opportunity to get bargains as we shall positively do as we say.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

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Clothes Washer.

Not a hot water or boiling machine, but the only washer ever invented that performs its work by the agency of steam. Very little fuel required to operate it; will wash any garment, from the coarsest to the finest texture; no labor required to operate it, and saves three-fourths the time of the old method. It saves nearly half the soap. It saves the wear of the clothes on the rubbing board and washes cleaner than by any other method. It saves the health and patience of housewives. It lightens the drudgery of housekeeping. It is simple in construction and can be used by any one. Sells rapidly wherever introduced, giving universal and complete satisfaction. It offers a permanent and lucrative business to parties of large or small means. State and county rights for sale. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. Send for confidential circular. Call or address

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REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST THING IN THE WEST.

3,000,000 ACRES LANDS

IN THE

Upper Arkansas Valley,

The finest portion of Kansas,

consisting of the alternate sections granted by Government for the construction of the road. The intermediate lands are subject to homesteads and pre-emptions.

The facts about this grant are: Eleven years' credit, low prices, a rich soil and splendid climate, short and mild winters, plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; free transportation to those who purchase land. For circulars and information, apply to

C. N. PRATT, Agent, 144 LaSalle-st., Chicago, or to A. E. TOUZALIN, Land Manager, Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE $2,000,000 LAND CLAIM

BOSTWICK BROS. INTERVIEWED

Bostwick Bros., at their extensive warerooms, Nos. 119 and 121 West Washington-st., say but little about having any interest (?) in the issue at law, but they do claim to have the best selected stock of office furniture in the Northwest, and they propose selling the same at figures especially favorable to the purchaser.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Mr. GEORGE E. BRYANT and Mr. CHARLES W. MERRIAM are this day admitted to an interest in our business.

HARMON, MESSER & CO.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

L. A. HASELTINE and CHAS. H. SAVAGE have an interest in my business on and after this date.

W. H. COLVIN.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

REMOVAL

OF THE

CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MANUF'G CO.

To 435 SEDGWICK-ST.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY! CROCKERY!

ATTENTION DEALERRS.

To avoid ruinous breakage, and the heavy expense of packing and carting, I will sell, previous to removal, all my open stock of crockery, glassware, etc., at a great sacrifice. This week only, after that, I will sell by the original package only.

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LAKE FOREST ACADEMY,

Charmingly situated, and splendidly equipped. Trains boys and young men most thoroughly for college or business. Number limited to sixty. Next term commences Jan. 30. A good time for new pupils to enter. Two boys can be received immediately after the holidays. Address IRA W. ALLEN, Principal, Lake Forest, Ill.

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Choirs, Musical Classes, Conventions, Academies,

ATTENTION!

To the following Choice List of

NEW CANTATAS! ORATORIOS! ANTHEMS!

New and Attractive Cantatas.

FORTY-SIXTH PSALM	Dudley Buck.	$1.00
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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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Published This Day:

I. The Wandering Heir.

BY CHARLES READE.

[From the author's advance sheets, and by special arrangement with Messrs. Harper & Brother.]

1 vol. 16mo. handsomely bound in ornamented Cloth, $1.00.

This story is in the main a true one,—the events related took place about a hundred years ago, and form a chapter of love and adventure far more strange and romantic than any to be found in mere fiction. The subject is peculiarly suited to Mr. Reade's genius, and the story is certain to attract general attention.

II. The Yellow Flag.

By Edmund Yates, author of "Black Sheep," "Nobody's Fortune," etc. 1 vol. 8vo.; Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

This new story by Mr. Yates maintains well his reputation as a brilliant and original novelist. It justifies the remark of the London Examiner:

"Mr. Yates' novels have a mint-mark of their own, deeply impressed and unmistakable. They are Mr. Edmund Yates' novels, not imitations of the novel-writings of successful predecessors."

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS!

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Also, other first-class Pianos, of all styles and prices. Will sell for very lowest price for cash. Also, on instalments.

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281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. These Organs are acknowledged to be unrivalled in excellence. See ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR. Organs to rent.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

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COR. ELDRIDGE-COURT.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

Permanent boarders for the winter can secure first-class accommodation at reasonable rates. Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

DRAFT EQUALIZER.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

A few days since we noticed briefly a patent recently obtained for a "Draft Equalizer" for wagons, trucks, &c., and stated that prominent parties in our city were testing its value. The following testimonial explains itself, and places its efficiency beyond question. We shall expect soon to see them in general use:

To Whom it May Concern:

This may certify that, having thoroughly tested the "Draft Equalizer," we find that it obviates, to a large extent, the swinging motion of the wagon-pole, equalizes the draft upon both horses, economizes the power, and commends itself to general use from humane considerations, hence we cheerfully commend them for general use.

H. H. KNIGHTS, Supt. U. S. Ex. Co.
A. PHILLIPS,
JOSEPH HAAS,
D. O. NEEDHAM,
S. B. SHERER.

Chicago, Dec. 31, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

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Notice to Builders or Architects.

GENTS: Having noticed in last Thursday's TRIBUNE an editorial about building houses in the Italian style, (the gentleman who wrote it having arrived from Florence, Italy, and found the buildings perfectly fire-proof, built without wood except doors and windows), I would like to inform property owners who have not yet built, that we are a society of men, good masons, who have arrived from Florence this summer, would like to build in the Italian style, and will work very cheap. As to our plans of building houses, they can be seen at 103 West Van Buren-st. to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Satisfaction guaranteed to those who will apply. We are ready to commence work immediately. Call and see us.

Yours truly, ENRICO PARDI, Italian Architect,
Chicago, Dec. 30, 1872. And his companions.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at their office, in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of eleven Trustees, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

CHARLES HENROTIN, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

Money continues tight in the local market, but now that the National Banks know the day designated for a report, they will probably let out money more freely. The blockade in freight transportation from the Eastward has also been raised, and, as shipments will go forward more freely, shippers will be able to realize on products by drawing against them. The remittances from here to New York are unusually heavy even for this season of the year, and make an unusual demand for exchange, which has advanced the price nearly to the currency shipping point. Sales were made between banks to-day as high as 50c per $1,000 premium, though some were made early as low as par.

LOCAL DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago City Railway Company and the West Division Railway Company each declared a 2½ per cent dividend, payable Jan. 1. For the West Division Company, this makes 20 per cent declared, and paid in money within a year, besides 12 per cent in certificates. Five per cent of this, however, was a division of surplus money on hand at the beginning of 1871, leaving the dividends earned and paid in money during the year 15 per cent on the capital stock. The Chicago City Railway Company has paid 15 per cent within a year.

Several of the banks have declared dividends ranging from 6 to 7 per cent for the half year ending Dec. 31. This, however, is not the case with all the banks, and we even learn of the stock of one National Bank being sold to-day at 87½ per cent of the amount paid in, which would not indicate a brilliant prospect of dividends.

THE SOUTHWESTERN DEFAULT.

There is no doubt that the default of interest on the $5,000,000 of Chicago & Southwestern bonds, and subsequently on the $1,000,000 of bonds of the Atchison Branch of the same road, has helped to throw a cloud of discredit on American railroad bonds in Europe, and particularly of those of Western railroads. We clip the following from the

AMERICAN FINANCIAL NEWS,

published at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, under date of Dec. 5:

Again we have to add to the list of defaulting railroad bonds another black sheep. The Atchison Branch coupon, due on the 1st of December, has not been paid.

The Frankfort House, which has sold most of the Atchison Branch bonds in this city, informs us that only very few of the bonds are in this city or Germany, but that most of them have been bought by Dutch investors.

An Amsterdam letter to the same paper also says in comically bad English on the same subject:

On the American Railroad-Market Heraclit and Democrit (the symbols of laughing and weeping) were present. The sad news that the December coupon of the Chicago-South-Western (Atchison Branche) has not been paid on the 1st December, caused a downfall on this bonds of 10 per cent.

The paper from which we clip the above expends its wrath on Mr. Tracy, and seems to hold him responsible for the whole deception. For the benefit of our friends over the water we would say, however, that there is a quarrel between the Rock Island interest (represented by Mr. Tracy) in the Southwestern on the one hand, and the party represented by Mr. Winston, the former President of the Southwestern, on the other. Which of these parties is to blame for the evident mismanagement and apparently intentional depreciation of a good piece of railroad property it would be difficult and premature to say just at present. Each party claims that it is anxious for an investigation at the hands of the Courts, and it is not improbable that the dispute as to which has abused its trust and deceived the public may yet be decided in that way. In the meantime we advise the Frankforters and Amsterdamers to bottle up their wrath until they know exactly who is entitled to the contents of their vials.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

The views of an outside party on any disputed question frequently carry more weight than those of others who are nearer and therefore suspected of having their opinions biased by their own pecuniary interests. In this connection, we give, for what it may be worth, the following from the London *Economist* of Dec. 7, which concludes a long article on our National Banks going below the 25 per cent. line of reserves:

"Our conclusion is that, on the whole, the regulation of the American banking system—that the banks shall keep a certain percentage of their reserve against all liabilities in cash—is very far from a success. It lays down a hard and fast line, which fetters some banks and is superfluous for others, while it can hardly be said, looking at the strain upon the New York banks, that it suffices to secure an ample reserve in the proper quarter. The fixing of a definite proportion of 25 per cent is in truth rather likely to mislead than otherwise. At the same time, by prohibiting new business when the banks are below their minimum proportion, the banks which really hold the final cash reserve are debarred from making a free use of it, and this will be an aggravation of any panic which may arise. In this view the mere fixing of a proportion appears to us especially mischievous."

COLLECTION LAWS OF KANSAS.

Stephen A. Cobb, member of Congress for the State of Kansas-at-Large, writes as follows in regard to the amended collection laws of that State:

"By the statutes of 1868 the creditor whose debt was secured by mortgage upon real estate was compelled, in order to enforce collection, to employ attorneys at his own expense and foreclose his mortgage in the county. After judgment the property pledged could not be sold under two-thirds its appraised value. These laws have been very materially changed.

"By the laws of 1870, page 175, Section 13, provision is made so that one lending money upon real estate security may stipulate for attorneys' fees in the investment. By the laws of 1872, page 105, further provision is made for the waiver of appraisement to be stipulated for in the instrument. By the laws of 1872, page 284, provision is also made for a more liberal rate and collection of interest than heretofore, viz., that one can stipulate for any rate he chooses, and, in any event, collect 12 per cent per annum.

"This, then, is the exact statement of fact about our collection laws now.

"One who loans money or capital upon real estate security in Kansas must, if the debtor fails to pay, foreclose his claims in the Courts. But he may in the mortgage stipulate for attorneys' fees and waiver of appraisement. He may also agree upon any rate of interest he chooses to, and, in any event, can collect 12 per cent from the date of the instrument till the money is collected."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The City and First National Banks of St. Paul, Minnesota, are to be consolidated. A new National Bank with $100,000 capital is also to be started there.

—The Memphis (Tenn.) Bank, J. J. Murphy, President, suspended on Thursday, 24th.

—Boston bank stocks have suffered a very considerable depreciation since the fire, and the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city says that parties best able to judge in the premises are pretty confident that bank shares have not yet touched their bottom fire quotations.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117¼
5-20s of '62, ex. int	112½	112⅝
5-20s of '64, ex. int	112⅜	112⅝
5-20s of '65, ex. int	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65, January and July	116⅛	116¼
5-20s of '67, January and July	117⅛	117¼
5-20s of '68, January and July	117⅛	117⅜
10-40s	109⅛	109⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. Currency 6s, ex. int	112¾	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	....
Chicago City 7s	....	100 & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	99½ & int.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	....
Gold Exchange	....	109⅜-100⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	....	112⅛
Land Warrants	111⅛	112⅛
160's Not War 1812	1?7	187
120's Not War 1812	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

May st, between Gurley and Polk sts, e f, 20x75 ft, dated Dec. 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 96, in Block 34, Sec. 19, 39, 20, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $800.

Lot 97, in same, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $800.

Lot 14, in Block 2, of Brown's Lot 13, etc., in Lee's s w ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated July 17; consideration, $875.

Cottage place, s w cor of Thirty-first st, e f, 100 ft to alley, dated Dec. 2; consideration, $13,000.

Walsh st, bet Fisk and Morgan sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,200.

Canal st, between Sixteenth and Irwin sts, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,100.

West Randolph st, between Morgan and Carpenter sts, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $5,750.

Ruble st, south of Eighteenth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $1,850.

Western av, between Moore and Laughton sts, w f, 26x125 ft, dated Jan. 1, 1863; consideration, $700.

Lot 47 in Block 11 of Elston's Addition, dated Dec. 31; consideration, $2,050.

Lot 74 in Block 22, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 77, in same, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Lisle st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 31; consideration, $950.

S 27 ft of Lot 2 and n 43 ft of Lot 3, of Walker et al. Resubdivision of Blocks 10 and 15, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 14; consideration, $17,000.

Lot 12, in Crane's Block 6, in United States Bank Addition, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $645.

Twenty-three lots in Sheffield's Addition, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $12,650.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 5, of Pierce's Humboldt Park Addition, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $850.

Lot 26, in Block 17, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Dec. 7; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 2, of Heintz's Subdivision, in n ½ of s w ¼ Section 4, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $900.

Lots 17 to 24, in Block 2 of Anna Price's n w ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $30,000.

Sub-Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, of Hale's Lots 1 to 8, in Johnston's s ½ of s e ¼ of n e ¼, Section 7, 38, 14, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $16,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 36, in Block 2, of Thompson's s ½ of Block 3, in Bonden's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Dec. 30; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	7,604	4,119	1,921	5,378
Wheat, bu	26,960	16,332	12,852	359
Corn, bu	120,665	119,030	2,883	26,908
Oats, bu	36,250	17,426	12,198	8,541
Rye, bu	7,627	3,661		2,306
Barley, bu	12,855	9,610		
Grass Seed, lbs	29,430	73,480	9,736	18,197
Flax Seed, lbs	17,340		19,490	51,140
Broom Corn, lbs	32,500	79,643		
Cured Meats, lbs	232,700	118,920	2788,396	4240,360
Beef, brls	72	135	170	2,110
Pork, brls	30	974	332	1,160
Lard, lbs	177,270	111,110	825,390	1775,035
Tallow, lbs	19,250	25,810	62,470	7,750
Butter, lbs	61,407	43,940		16,450
Dressed Hogs, No	1,423	1,831	2,065	2,264
Live Hogs, No	10,104	14,032	2,819	2,609
Cattle, No	1,282	2,975	747	1,741
Sheep, No	475	1,320	384	381
Hides, lbs	132,010	161,415	193,001	243,610
Highwines, brls	510	591	75	653
Wool, lbs	37,420	52,430	800	50,730
Potatoes, bu	305	46		
Lumber, m ft	249	657	410	406
Shingles, m	820	288	298	40
Lath, m		34	44	
Salt, brls	875	350	362	1,245

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,344 bu wheat; 2,910 bu corn; 2,481 bu oats; 2,222 bu rye; 8,612 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 86 cars wheat; 215 cars corn; 32 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 29 cars barley. Total, 377 cars, or 151,000 bu.

New Year's Day will be observed as a holiday by the Board of Trade, and the Exchange Room will be closed.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, some being higher, others lower; while some were active, and others dull. The trading was principly speculative, and where there were no speculative deals to settle up there was very little doing, except in wheat, which had a little independent vitality. Outside of that, the great mass of operators seemed to be intent on enjoying New Year's Day with as little care as possible, and preferred the closing up of old deals to entering on new ones. In the grocery market there were few changes, an ⅛c decline in two or three grades of sugar being the only alteration worthy of mention. Coffees, teas, rice, candles, and most goods in the list were being held with a fair degree of firmness. Soaps were quoted easy. The dry goods trade continues slack, with little or no variation in prices. Dealers, however, are looking for an early revival of trade, and in some lines of goods there are indications of an advance. Butter was moderately active, and prices were again quoted firm. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. The coal trade was only fairly active, and without change, ruling firm at $12.00@13.00 for Lackawanna, at $10.50@11.50 for Erie, and at $7.00@7.50 for Wilmington. Fish and dried fruits met with only a moderate inquiry, and former quotations were unchanged. Hay remains dull, in consequence of a lack of transportation facilities. Hides and leather were quoted firm at unchanged prices. No changes were noted in the market for oils, tobacco, and wood. Cooperage was unchanged; packers' goods are dull, and prices weak and irregular. The lumber trade was light, and prices remain the same as for several weeks past. Building materials were quiet and steady. There was no change in metals and tinners' stock, iron and steel, nails, etc., and trade was quiet and prices remain without perceptible change. Wool and broomcorn were in moderate request, and steady. Hops were steady at 30@40c for prime Western. There was a moderate demand for seeds to-day, previous prices being fairly adhered to. Potatoes were in the usual request, and prices were unchanged. Poultry was in moderate demand at about yesterday's prices. Game was plenty and rather dull. Grouse are selling at $3.50@4.00, and quail at $1.30@1.40. Apples in small lots were in fair local demand at former prices. Cranberries were unchanged.

Highwines were rather quiet and steady at the inside quotations of yesterday. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 89½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were quiet and without important change, the demand being about equal to the supply. Sales were made of 155 head at $4.30; 124 at $4.37½; 250 at $4.35; and 38 at $4.30 per 100 lbs. Total, 567 head. The market closed steady at $4.35@4.37½ for good smooth lots.

Provisions were more active and irregular. Mess pork was weak, at 10c per brl decline, except for delivery after the close of the packing season, being freely offered. Lard was dull and steady for present delivery, but a shade easier for future. Meats were quoted firm, English meats being quiet, while green hams were a shade higher, being in especially good demand. There was very little done till towards the close of the session, the market being a dragging one, there being plenty of sellers of pork and lard, but few who seemed to be willing to buy. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Mess Pork—Old, $11.25@11.50; new pork, cash or seller January, $11.35@11.40; do seller February, $11.50@11.55; do seller March, $11.70@11.75; do seller April, $11.85@11.90; prime mess, $10.50; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.00; do seller February, $7.12½; do seller March, $7.25; do seller April, 7.50. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@8⅛c, and green hams at 7½@7⅝c for 15-lb averages, and 7@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅛c; do rough sides, 4⅜c; do short ribs, 4⅞@5c; do short clear, 5⅛@5⅛c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅝c for shoulders; 5⅝@5½c for short ribs, and 5¾@5⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 3⅝c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅝c for Cumberlands; 5⅜c for short ribs or long clear; 6c for short clear; 8¼@8½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 4⅝c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7@7⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork, cash seller January, at $11.40; 500 brls do, at $11.37½; 500 brls do, seller February, at $11.55; 1,500 brls do, seller March, at $11.70; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.00; 100 tcs lard, at 7c; 1,250 tcs do seller March, at 7¼c; 850 tcs kettled do, seller last half January, at 7¼c; 650 half brls do do, at 7¼c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅛c; 200 boxes do at 3⅝c; 3,000 pcs green do at 3⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 5⅛c; 100 boxes short clear, at 6c; 250 boxes do, seller last half February at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7⅝c; 2,000 pcs do, at 7½c; 20,000 pcs and 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs), at 7⅛c; 25,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do, at 7c; 2,000 pcs do (18 lbs), at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs do, at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs), at 6c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams, at 8⅛c; 50 tcs do, at 7⅝c.

Flour was quiet and firm. There was little inclination to buy for shipment, except on round lots of supers, but holders were firm in their views, in sympathy with New York, and in consequence of our local advance in wheat. Some holders were talking about an advance, but none was established to-day. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.50; 100 brls superfines at $5.75; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 300 brls do on private terms; 25 brls superfines at $4.35; 50 brls do at $4.06; 25 brls do at $3.75; 500 brls do at $3.50; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 1,335 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.85
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.50@ 8.00
Bran	11.00@
Middlings	12.00@14.50
Corn meal, kiln-dried	2.10@ 2.15

Wheat was active and unsettled, at an average advance of 2c per bu. Liverpool was early quoted strong at 2d per 100 lbs advance, and New York was reported higher, with holders of good No. 2 at $1.65. These advices caused a regular bull feeling here, under which the market advanced rapidly, amid flying comparisons of views respecting the damage to the crops in Europe by the recent storms. But the opportunity to sell out was eagerly embraced by several of our more cautious operators, who were long, and cleared off their stomachs for the enjoyment of the New Year's dinner. These gentlemen reasoned that it was all very well to hold wheat at $1.65 in New York, but that it cannot be bought for shipment at more than $1.60@1.62 without loss, and that it was possible, therefore, that the excitement on this side was slightly overdone. Gradually the mass of operators came to the same conclusion, and then the market weakened badly, under an almost universal desire to sell. The trading was principally for the February option, most of those for this month and next having been previously settled up. Neither was there any demand of consequence for cash wheat of any grade. Seller February opened at $1.24⅛; advanced to $1.27; fell irregularly to $1.25⅝, and closed at $1.25½. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.23¼@1.24¾, closing at $1.23⅝. Seller March ranged about 2c, and seller April 4c, above seller February. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09, and rejected do at about 96c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.24¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.24; 10,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 54,800 bu do at $1.23½; 18,800 bu do at $1.23¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.23; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¼; 16,800 bu do at $1.09; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 97c; 1,600 bu do at 96½c; 2,400 bu do at 96c. Total, 149,600 bu.

Corn was rather quiet, and slightly irregular; the options for winter delivery selling at about the same prices as yesterday, while summer options were again a shade firmer. The receipts were larger than usual, but sympathy with wheat prevented a decline, though the wheat excitement considerably diminished the number of options in corn. Seller January, or cash No. 2, sold at 31@31⅛c; and seller February at 31⅝@32c, both closing firm at the inside. Seller May sold at 37⅛@37⅜c; and seller June at 38c; May closing with firm holders at the outside. Rejected was active, and steady at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 45,400 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 59,000 bu do at 31c; 4,000 bu rejected at 29½c; 400 bu ear at 33c on track; 800 bu do at 32c delivered. Total, 109,600 bu.

Oats were in fairly active demand, and ⅛@¼c higher, though receipts were somewhat larger than the average. The inquiry was principally for options, and appeared to be sympathetic with wheat. Cash lots, or seller January, sold at 25@25⅛c, the option having the preference; seller February at 25⅝@25⅞c; seller April at 27@27½c; and seller May at 39⅛c; all closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 45,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 15,800 bu do at 25c. Total, 60,800 bu.

Rye was dull and declined 1c per bu under more liberal offerings, while buyers held off in view of larger receipts, and a steady increase of stocks in store. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 69c; 800 bu do at 68¾c; 800 bu do at 68½c; 4,000 bu do at 68c. Total, 6,400 bu. The market closed at the inside, with rejected nominal at 63c.

Barley was dull and weak. The market opened apparently steady at yesterday's quotations, at 66c for cash No. 2, or seller January, but soon dropped to 65½c, and closed dull at 65c. No. 3 was in slight demand, at 52@53c in ordinary houses, closing at the inside. Sample lots were steady. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 66¼c; 5,000 bu do at 66c; 6,200 bu do at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65¼c; 2,800 bu do at 65c; 400 bu No. 3 (A., D. & Co.) at 54c; 400 bu do at 53c; 1,600 bu do at 52½c; 400 bu do at 52c; 400 bu rejected at 41c; 400 bu by sample at 83c; 800 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 500 bu do at 73c; 1,200 bu do at 65c. Total, 21,700 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	Dec. 28, '72.	Dec. 21, '72.	Dec. 30, '71
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,395
No. 2 amber	....	....	666
No. 1 red	....	....	383
No. 2 red	....	337	5,042
No. 3 winter	1,637	1,635	7,558
No grade winter	....	....	698
No. 1 spring	5,582	7,256	32,741
No. 2 spring	743,231	678,804	1,132,366
No. 3 spring	227,299	204,366	54,092
No. 1 hard spring	2,333	3,033	....
No. 2 hard spring	6,777	6,777	34,071
Rejected spring	32,659	28,652	19,774
No grade spring	39	852	1,353
Total	1,019,555	931,212	1,290,639
CORN.			
Yellow	7,089	7,089	37,896
No. 1	40,331	38,840	58,179
No. 2	1,339,334	1,144,027	2,857,329
Rejected	19,823	21,393	94,531
No. 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	2,078
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	62,521
No grade	....	....	1,103
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	1,410,110	1,214,832	3,113,637
OATS.			
No. 1	3,389	3,389	12,464
No. 2	743,035	701,151	667,550
Rejected	57,598	55,815	56,423
No grade	....	1,792	2,131
Total	804,022	762,147	738,573
RYE.			
No. 1	5,205	5,170	58,235
No. 2	183,252	176,609	233,458
Rejected	1,570	3,937	8,297
Total	190,127	185,716	299,990
BARLEY.			
No. 2	215,150	198,529	425,064
No. 3	61,000	54,524	97,726
Rejected	24,386	18,587	4,139
No grade	....	....	....
Total	300,536	271,640	526,929

Total, 3,724,350 bu. This is an increase during the week of 88,343 bu wheat; 195,228 bu corn; 41,875 bu oats; 4,411 bu rye; and 28,896 bu barley. Total increase, 358,753 bu.

THE PRODUCE MOVEMENT IN 1872.

The following are the footings of the daily returns of receipts and shipments of produce made to the Secretary of the Board of Trade of this city during the past year. Some of these figures will undoubtedly be materially changed by the *monthly* returns made by the different railroad companies, which will appear in the annual report of the Board of Trade:

Articles.	RECEIVED. 1872.	1871.	SHIPPED. 1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	1,525,078	1,412,177	1,359,377	1,287,574
Wheat, bu	12,717,132	14,439,656	12,345,397	12,905,449
Corn, bu	45,580,829	41,853,138	46,989,660	36,716,080
Oats, bu	12,963,602	14,789,414	12,228,595	12,151,247
Rye, bu	886,418	2,011,788	777,179	1,325,869
Barley, bu	4,727,755	4,069,410	4,887,871	2,908,113
Seeds, lbs	32,901,146	39,123,911	23,101,422	15,862,517
Br'm Corn, lbs	8,435,943	16,528,068	3,969,070	6,962,216
C'd Meats, lbs	22,063,816	30,150,899	214,062,488	168,118,891
Beef, brls	18,744	58,289	31,991	89,452
Pork, brls	126,241	68,949	190,111	149,724
Lard, brls	18,544,261	17,662,798	82,917,163	61,029,853
Tallow, brls	6,403,842	5,831,000	5,745,849	5,968,943
Butter, lbs	17,186,650	16,301,775	9,491,491	9,691,897
D. Hogs, No.	227,984	272,466	133,764	169,473
L. Hogs, No.	3,250,547	2,380,083	1,934,960	1,162,286
Cattle, No.	683,437	543,05?	458,122	401,927
Sheep, No.	310,115	315,058	160,877	135,084
Hides, lbs	34,443,884	25,036,042	29,709,369	22,462,864
Highwines, bls	96,442	120,963	104,014	171,031
Wool, lbs	28,290,989	27,026,621	25,833,447	24,351,524
Potatoes, bu	1,220,556	830,03?	87,269	107,764
Lumber, m	1,206,252	1,039,32?	415,064	541,222
Shingles, m	531,029	647,59?	433,297	558,885
Lath, m	119,316	102,48?	49,252	39,313
Salt, brls	801,528	708,91?	492,647	450,138

Also the following:

	Received.	Shipped.
Cotton, lbs	543,519	63,030
Tea, lbs	11,337,861	2,850,229
Tobacco, lbs	16,097,717	7,356,036

The amounts of grain withdrawn from warehouses for city consumption during the year were as follows: Wheat, 742,726 bu; corn, 557,949 bu; oats, 1,073,567 bu; rye, 204,550 bu; barley, 544,871 bu.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal ports of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in on New York canals, Dec. 21, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York and afloat	1,296,801	5,429,547	1,451,298	643,523
Albany	4,000	39,300	89,500	408,000
Buffalo	430,558	203,800	92,277	337,186
Chicago	1,002,408	1,347,283	803,081	295,726
Milwaukee	582,000	42,000	147,000	81,000
Duluth	70,000	....	....	....
Toledo	332,680	530,452	156,799	11,833
Detroit	96,601	65,772	39,290	40,548
Oswego	539,773	302,022	2,078	197,706
St. Louis	488,861	142,472	113,697	134,096
Boston	21,686	134,749	96,578	104,806
Toronto	27,434	550	4,327	56,111
Montreal	238,800	368,246	62,748	41,000
Philadelphia	230,000	180,000	100,000	50,000
Baltimore	190,000	273,335	75,000	....
Rail shipments	210,358	342,043	363,346	86,637
On N. Y. canals	53,130	164,457	35,209	78,138
Total—				
Dec. 21, '72	5,629,212	9,267,367	3,570,769	2,585,759
Dec. 14, '72	5,601,158	9,342,444	3,535,314	2,113,420
Dec. 7, '72	4,878,993	7,821,832	3,627,485	2,401,560
Dec. 23, '71	10,698,249	7,278,486	5,966,041	2,344,907

Stock afloat in New York is not included in the above, but was the previous week. The stock afloat Dec. 14 was: Wheat, 739,970 bu; corn, 472,400 bu; oats, 175,119 bu; barley, 571,535 bu; rye, 67,200 bu; malt, 47,900 bu.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT.

The following are official returns from the Chicago Custom House, showing the amount of merchandise at this port (principally by water) during the year 1872:

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Flour, brls	627	$ 4,673
Wheat, bu	2,321,478	2,773,308
Corn, bu	3,209,938	2,297,980
Oats, bu	115,411	24,990
Barley, bu	2,500	500
Pork, brls	12,681	137,306
Corn meal, tons	40	840
Corn meal, brls	300	760
Broom corn, bales	777	6,723
Meats, boxes	107	3,737
Grease, lbs	4,500	450
Beans, brls	62	308
Feed, tons	?9	430
Feed, bags	81	53
Beef, brls	20	201
Buckwheat flour, brls	5	36
Total value		$5,251,539

VESSELS ARRIVED.

	No.	Tonnage.
Coasting	12,622	3,001,538
Foreign vessels from foreign ports	152	43,802
American do	50	14,412
Totals	12,824	3,059,752

Of the foreign vessels that arrived there were 12 propellers, 14 barks, and 26 schooners. Total, 52, not counting duplicate trips.

CLEARANCES.

	No.	Tonnage.
Coasting	12,064	2,889,186
Foreign to foreign	150	42,748
American to do	317	85,856
Totals	12,531	3,017,790

RECEIPTS FROM UNITED STATES PORTS.

Lumber, m ft	1,013,702,000	Tallow, brls	100
Shingles, m No.	303,623,000	Lard, tcs	17,220
Lath, m No.	92,312,000	Pork, brls	1,806
Sq. timber, m ft	3,617,000	Butter, firkins	8,008
Cooper's stock, m No.	4,612,000	Coffee, bags	
Pickets, m No.	894,000	Flour, brls	18,302
Cedar posts, No.	956,679	Wheat, bu	182,400
Railroad ties, No	608,437	Barley, bu	6,583
Tel. poles, No.	149,740	Oil, brls	6,078
Bark, cds	14,615	Highwines, pkgs	7,576
Fire wood, cds	107,872	Wine, pkgs	1,209
A. coal, tons	495,765	Whiskey, pkgs	337
B. coal, tons	90,890	Ale and beer, cks	2,625
R. R. iron, bars	340,668	Reapers and mowers, No.	317
Pig iron, tons	24,44.	Agricultural implements, No.	942
Iron ore, tons	53,998	Wool, lbs	128,788
Salt, brls	533,007	Brick, m No.	5,288
Salt, tons	6,414	Hops, bales	64
Fish, pkgs	91,133	Potatoes, bu	3,564
Dry hides, lbs	24,985	Malt, bgs	2,502
Green hides, lbs	279,410		
Pelts, bales	641		

SHIPMENTS TO UNITED STATES PORTS.

Wheat, bu	6,485,973	Butter, firkins	2,006
Corn, bu	31,549,498	Hides, lbs	1,776,067
Oats, bu	6,129,243	Pelts, bales	1,255
Rye, bu	257,429	Wool, lbs	127,870
Barley, bu	2,357,221	Lumber, m	1,359
Flour, brls	312,148	Lath, m	94
Cornmeal, brls	20,394	A. Coal, tons	731
Cornmeal, bags	2,545	Highwines, pkgs	8,147
Feed, bags	57,193	Ale & Beer, csks	3,061
Grass seed, lbs	2,190,827	Wine, pkgs	73
Broomcorn, bal's	3,030	R. R. Iron, tons	5,498
Beef, brls	12,128	Hay, bales	9,762
Pork, brls	51,163	Fish, pkgs	1,322
Lard, lbs	3,257,850	Oil cake, bags	6,290
Tallow, brls	656	Salt, brls	2,725
Grease, brls	939	Cattle, No.	470
Hams, tcs	600	Oil, brls	9,914

CHICAGO VESSELS LOST.

List of vessels belonging to this district that were lost during the year 1872:

Bark Major Anderson, 434 tons; lost on west shore Lake Michigan.

Schooner Essex, 204 tons; lost on Lake Huron.

Brig Fanny Gardner, 241 tons; lost at Death's Door.

Brig C. J. Hutchinson, 254 tons; lost on Green Bay.

Schooner Levant, 104 tons; lost on Lake Michigan.

Schr S. J. Latham, 230 tons; lost on Lake Ontario.

Brig Lowel, 203 tons; lost on Georgian Bay.

Schooner Montezuma, 238 tons; lost on Lake Huron.

Schooner J. S. Newhouse, 292 tons; lost on Lake Michigan.

Schooner General W. Scott, 213 tons; lost on Green Bay.

Schooner Louie Meeker, 311 tons; lost on Lake Huron.

Scow Adda, 90 tons; lost on Lake Michigan.

Brig Montezuma, 226 tons; lost on Lake Erie.

Bark Butcher Boy, 360 tons; lost on Lake Erie.

Schooner Challenge, 180 tons; lost at Muskegon.

Schooner S. Robinson, 335 tons; lost on Lake Michigan.

Schooner Dan Tindall, 299 tons; lost on Lake Michigan.

Schooner E. B. Allen, 276 tons; lost on Lake Huron.

Tug Contraband, 70 tons; lost on Green Bay.

Total number vessels lost, 19; total tonnage, 4,470.

VESSELS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DISTRICTS.

Names.	Tons	District transferred to.
Schr Market Drayton	88	Cape Vincent.
Bark Advance	347	Milwaukee.
Scow Appleton	108	Grand Haven.
Schr Alice Craig	40	Marquette.
Schr David Dall	121	Milwaukee.
Schr Dreadnought	303	Detroit.
Schr Fisher	70	Grand Haven.
Schr Louise Ann	97	Grand Haven.
Schr Morning Light	226	Detroit.
Schr Pilot	131	Milwaukee.
Schw Planet	89	Grand Haven.
Schr Sweepstakes	310	Detroit.
Schr M. McNair	169	Grand Haven.
Schr Hero	89	Milwaukee.
Schr Star of the North	214	Detroit.
Scow Forest	106	Milwaukee.
Scow Sultan	21	Grand Haven.
Prop Arizona	811	Erie.
Tug Preston Breasley	21	St. Louis.
Tug E. P. Dorr	23	Cleveland.
Tug H. W. Hunter	23	Grand Haven.
Stmr Sarah Van Epps	222	Detroit.
Stmr Holston	90	New Orleans.
Twenty-three vessels	3,749	

VESSELS OWNED IN CHICAGO.

	No.	Tonnage.
Steamer	1	199
Propellers	8	3,529
Tugs	54	1,719
Barks	31	10,713
Brigs	6	1,546
Schooners	268	53,846
Scows	34	2,518
Barges	7	2,972
Steam canal boats	17	1,265
Other canal boats	228	20,948
Total	654	99,273

VESSELS LAID UP FOR WINTER.

	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	2	1,088
Propellers	25	16,373
Tugs	50	1,[illegible]54
Barks	18	[illegible],232
Brigs	8	1,[illegible]20
British vessels	5	1,647
Barges	14	840
Schooners	22[illegible]	43,157
Scows	6	660
Total	364	83,671

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and weak, declining 3c. No. 2 sold at $1.19⅝@1.20 seller January, and $1.21½@1.22 seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and a shade lower, selling at 30⅞@31c seller January, and 31½@31⅝c seller February, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.79@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The market remains about the same as for some time past. There is a fair demand for the better qualities of corn and the supply of such is light. Old and inferior grades are in large supply and almost unsalable. Prices are unchanged, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Were in fair request and firm. The receipts are only moderate. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.25; common to medium at $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—Since our last weekly review the general features of the butter market have not changed in any important particular. Fair activity characterizes the demand for low grades, as well as for the better qualities, and prices rule firm all around. The outward movement is principally Eastward, but some Southern orders have recently been placed, and considerable purchases have also been made for the San Francisco market. Choice lots are taken mostly by local consumers. We quote: Good to choice roll, 18@23c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@38c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Notwithstanding the absence of anything resembling activity in the demand for goods in this line, a decidedly firm tone pervades the market, and for double gunnies and one or two brands of grain bags, prices have advanced a trifle within the past few days, and any material increase in the demand would no doubt result in a further appreciation, as stocks are moderate, and the cost of production is enhanced by the advance in raw materials. We quote: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 39c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are in light demand. The supply of common brick is large, and it is now offered for spring delivery at $9.00@9.50 per m. Other materials were unchanged. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls), $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range, at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del; Milwaukee, $33.00 del; Racine, $30.00, del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x33 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—The inquiry for canned goods has been small, and prices have undergone no material change. Corn, tomatoes, and raspberries are becoming scarce, but otherwise stocks are in fair condition. Prices remain steady as given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.25@3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.75@2.00
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—Prices have declined ½c since the date of our last review, and the market is not particularly firm at the reduction. The demand is of a limited character and mainly confined to the better grades. Stocks are light, but fully equal to present requirements, and no improvement in prices is looked for at present. We quote: New York factory, 13½@14½c; Ohio factory, 11@13c; Western factory, 11@13c.

COAL—This market has been fairly active throughout the past week, and former quotations have been sustained with great firmness. Stocks of anthracite coal are rapidly dwindling, and our dealers will soon be obliged to depend upon the railroads for their supplies. Stocks of soft coal are also light. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $13.50; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00@13.00; Erie, $10.50@11.50; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@11.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00@7.50.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices are weak for packers' descriptions. Sales of pork barrels were reported at $1.25. A fair steady demand exists for flour barrels at 50@55c. The offerings of all descriptions are ample. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $15.00@20.00; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ℬ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ℬ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ℬ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27 ℬ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.25.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—The offerings were light but ample for the present demand. There were no changes in prices. We quote: East Beurre and Beurre Gris pears at $4.25@4.50; Winter Nellis at $3.75@4.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The drug trade continues steadily fair, and prices, as a rule, are firm. The diminished demand for asafoetida, resulting from the gradual disappearance of the epizootic, has caused a marked depreciation in the value of that article, the past week having witnessed a further decline of 25c per lb. We now quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.50
Acid, oxalic, lb	37	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65	@	70
Ammonia, carb., lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	1.25	@	...
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Torqua, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	38	@	43
Blue-vitriol, lb	15	@	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35	@	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.40
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum camphor, lb	45	@	48
Gum opium, lb	8.50	@	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	58	@	63
Glue, white, lb	45	@	50
Iodine, lb	11.50	@	12.50
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	...
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb		@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.60
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's		@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	70
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	8.50	@	8.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50	@	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00	@	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	16
Sulphur, lb	5	@	8

EGGS—There was a light local demand this morning. Prices were unchanged. Fresh remain firm at 28@30c, and pickled are quoted at 22@24c. Sales include 43 cases fresh at 30c; 35 cases do at 28@29c; 17 cases pickled at 24c; 15 cases at 21@23c.

FEATHERS—The inquiry for prime feathers from both the local and interior trade is fair. Prices are steady, as follows: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 25@55c, according to quality.

FISH—The condition of this market has not changed perceptibly, the demand continuing small, with prices in buyers' favor. No considerable movement is anticipated for a fortnight yet, and in the meantime, no decided changes in values are looked for. The market is fairly supplied with most descriptions, and the few orders received are being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The holiday trade now being virtually over, the demand for many descriptions of fruits has fallen off very seriously, and prices are generally easier. Raisins, prunes, currants, and dried apples have declined a trifle, with which exception quotations are the same as on the date of our last review. The demand for nuts is less active and some varieties are lower. We now quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9¼@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6¼@7c; do, mixed, 5¾@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 8¾@9c; do, 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 5½@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; Almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; Pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FURS—Are in good demand and steady at previous quotations. The receipts are light. We continue to quote: Extra otter, $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $9.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $5.00; No. 3 do, $3.50; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No. 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50; No. 1 do, $1.50; No. 2 do, 75c; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.50; grey do, 30@75c; kit do, 10@40c; silver do, 5.00@25.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, 10c@1.00; badger, 10@50c; bear, $3.00@12.00; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; kitten, 4@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 5@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@33c; do, dressed, $1.00@1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.50.

GAME—Was in liberal supply and moderate request at irregular prices. There were a few orders on the market, but the weather is rather unfavorable for shippers. Prairie chickens are quoted at $3.50@4.00; quail at $1.25@1.40. Sales include 20 doz grouse at $3.90@4.00; 75 doz do at $4.00; 30 doz at $3.75; 8 doz at $3.50; 14 doz poor at $3.00; 40 doz quail at $1.37½; 175 doz at $1.35; 100 doz at $1.25; 10 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 10 doz rabbits at $1.25; 50 doz do at $1.00; 10 saddles venison at 15c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate inquiry for apples for home consumption. The receipts are light, but the supply is adequate for present requirements. Cranberries were unchanged. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00; cranberries at $10.00@11.50. Sales include 150 brls choice apples at $3.50; 40 brls do at $3.25; 30 brls frozen at $1.80; 10 brls cultivated cranberries at $11.50; 8 brls do at $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Business during the week under review has been of a restricted character, the aggregate of sales being smaller than in any previous week of the season. The unusual dulness is accounted for by the continued stringency of the money market and the extremely cold weather prevalent during the greater part of the past two weeks. Then, too, merchants generally have been busy taking account of stock, and orders were mainly confined to small parcels to make up assortments. In the mean time prices have undergone very few changes, a slight decline in two or three grades of sugars being the only alteration worthy of note. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25¼@26½c; Java, No. 2, 23¾@24½c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; choice do, 22¾@23½c; prime Rio, 22¼@22¾c; good do, 21¼@21¾c; common do, 19¾@20½c; Singapore, 22½@23¼c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23¾@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13⅞c; A, standard, 12⅞@12¾c; do No. 2, 12⅜@12½c; B, 12⅛@12½c; extra C, 12@12⅛c; C, No. 2, 11¾@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11⅛c; choice brown, 11@11⅛c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22¼@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The impossibility of obtaining adequate transportation has materially interfered with the hay trade. A liberal number of Eastern orders have been placed, but the outward movement has been small, and with only a light local demand to supply, sellers have been obliged to accept lower prices. Wholesale dealers are now paying the following rates; cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this department of trade the past week has been one of fair activity, and prices have uniformly been well sustained. The receipts continue liberal, but local and outside tanners steadily engaged, there is no accumulation of stock. Following are the quotations: Green butchers', city, 9c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 65@?; damaged, 7¼@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There was no particular change in the market. The moderate supply and firmness East tend to produce a strong feeling in the market. Brewers are buying for current necessities. Extra choice lots of Western hops are held at 45c; prime quotable at 35@40c; common to medium, 20@30c.

HONEY—Was in light request at former prices. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 16@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no essential change to note. The demand is light, and there were no alterations in prices, although dealers report a trifle firmer feeling in the market. Quotations rule as below:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 6 5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 6 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¾	rates
Russia iron		20c	ℬ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	ℬ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	ℬ lb
German plow steel	11¼	@12c	ℬ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	ℬ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade continues quiet. Orders are few and small, but the volume of business is perhaps as large as in former years at this season, and under diminished stocks the general market remains firm. After the 1st of January an absence in French calf, and in some descriptions of domestic leather may be looked for. We make no change in our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℬ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℬ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℬ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℬ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ℬ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	33@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues quiet, and prices rule about the same as for several weeks past. We hear of a few instances where prices are being shaded somewhat in order to effect sales, but the following may be regarded as a fair criterion of values:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ℬ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in., grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LEMONS AND ORANGES—The usual demand for lemons at this season prevailed. Oranges are in fair request. We quote: Palermo and Messina lemons at $6.50@7.00; French and Malagas at $6.00@6.50; Valencia do at $12.00@14.00 per case.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change to note in connection with this market. Trade is quiet and prices remain without material change. Tin is quite firm. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were inactive. We again quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 net; 8d do, $6.00@6.12½; 6d do, $6.25@6.37½; 4d do, $6.50@6.62½; 3d do, $7.35@7.37½; 3d do, fine, $8.50@8.62½; 2d do, $9.00@9.12½; clinch, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℬ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℬ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℬ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℬ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ℬ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ℬ bale	5.00	@	6.25
Pitch, ℬ brl	6.50	@	7.50
Tar, ℬ brl	6.50	@	7.50

OILS—During the past week only a small amount of trading has been done in this department, and prices have been subjected to but few changes. Carbon has eased of 1c in sympathy with Cleveland, but aside from this the quotations are the same as on the date of our last review: Carbon, 25½@26c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull, with but slight variation in prices, the following being current:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

PIG IRON—This market has been quiet during the past week, and an easy feeling prevails, though no quotable decline has taken place. Below are the current rates:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	@ 66.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	@ 64.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	@ 63.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	@ 61.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	@ 60.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	@ 59.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	@ 62.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	@ 60.00
No 1 Chicago stone coal	@ 59.00

RAGS AND METALS—Are in steady fair request, and command the following prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3¼@3¾c; country do, 2¼@3¼c; mixed wool do, 1¼@1¾c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 23@24c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5¼c; tea lead, 3¾c; zinc, 5¼c; machinery castings, etc., 1⅝c; stove plate, 1⅛c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1⅛@1⅛c.

POULTRY—There was a moderate inquiry for poultry, with the market fairly supplied. Choice turkeys and chickens were in fair request at 12½@14c for the former, and $2.75@3.50 for the latter. Geese are quotable at $9.00@13.00. We note sales of 700 lbs fancy turkeys at 15c; 4,800 lbs do at 14c; fat, 14c; 400 lbs do at 13½c; 3,800 lbs do at 13c; 200 lbs at 12½c; 16 doz extra chickens at $3.25@3.50; 85 doz do good at $3.00; 73 doz at $2.75; 65 doz fair at $2.50; 2 doz ducks at $4.50; 11 doz do at $3.50@4.00; 2 doz geese at $13.00; 12 doz do at $9.00@12.00.

POTATOES—There was a fair inquiry for potatoes from store, and prices were steady at 80@90c. Car lots are salable at 70@75c. We note sales of 275 bu at 90c from store; 450 bu do at 80c.

SALT—The demand on both home consumption and shipping account was fair. Stocks are light and prices rule strong, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $2.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—There was a moderate demand for all articles in the list, at previous rates. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.85
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	9x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x14	2.30
1 3-16	8x10	2.05	1 3-16	10x16	2.50

GLAZED SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	70c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—There was a moderate amount of trading in seeds to-day, prices ruling about the same as yesterday. Sales of timothy were made at $2.95@3.15; clover sold at $5.10@5.20 for ordinary; mammoth quotable at $5.60@5.75; prime flax at $1.75; Hungarian at 80c. Sales were reported of 65 bags good timothy at $3.15; 6 bags do common at $2.95; 9 bags clover at $5.20; 9 bags do at $5.12½; 24 bags do at $5.10; 20 bags flax at $1.73; 18 sacks Hungarian at 80c.

TEAS—Are held with considerable firmness, notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand, as stocks are not large and prices have recently advanced in New York. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35c; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade is moderately active and firm. Prices are firmly sustained. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; black, sound, 47@52c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the annexed quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The wool market has been rather quiet the past week; a few orders have been received from manufacturers, chiefly for fine wools, with which to make their spring goods. The receipts have been fair, and stocks, although light, are rather better assorted. Values remain steady at present quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	35@40c
Super, pulled	33@38c
Extra, pulled	48@50c
	48@50c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The pressure for railway accommodations continues large, all Eastern roads being crowded with orders. Rates are very firm, and are as follows:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.28	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.80	2.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.88	1.59	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

The past week has developed no new features of special interest in connection with the dry goods market. Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet that prevailed during last week and the preceding one, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuations. But small as has been the demand, the aggregate distribution of goods has been in excess of former years at a corresponding period, and we think fully up to the expectations of jobbers. The inquiry was mainly confined to small orders from interior merchants to complete assortments, and to meeting the immediate wants of city retailers, whose purchases have been largely confined to goods suitable for the holiday trade. The market for cotton goods possesses all the elements of strength that have characterized it for some time past, and although the week just closed has witnessed no material advance, the prevalent feeling is one of pronounced firmness. Stocks are generally light, but they are now being augmented in anticipation of an early revival of trade. Woollens are in light request at steady prices. The carpet trade continues dull, with little variation in prices.

The *Bulletin* says of the New York market:

"There were no changes worthy of notice in the market for cotton goods, which retains its wonted firmness, nor indeed is any material alteration looked for during the unexpired portion of the season. Notwithstanding the prevailing dullness, we hear of no complaint from either agents or jobbers as to the amount of business which they have accomplished this month. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that the distribution of cotton goods has been greater than usual at this time of the year, and it is certain that accumulations in first hands are so light that no early reduction in prices need be looked for. The trade in woollen goods has been less satisfactory, but the opening of the new year will doubtless impart a stimulus to the clothing trade, and thus create an improved demand for woollens. The few new styles of spring cassimeres which we have seen evince a steady improvement on goods of former seasons."

Following are the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	13
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	13
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12	Shawmut, L L	11
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11½	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
Nashua R, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	14½	Newmarket A	13½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16 c	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	13½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	12½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½

High Colors, one cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22½c	Androscoggin, L.	16 c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	20	Cabot	14½
Wamsutta	18½	Dwight Star	15
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langden, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	16	Social, L.	13½
Hill	15	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	22
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	13½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	13½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	21	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	38 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Yankee	36		
CARPETINGS. Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.35	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.35
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
Hartford, Imp'l	1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
Hartford extra	1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
Hartford med	1.20	Common wool	70@80c
Belgrade	90	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	23@25c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 20 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 3 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off ?, 3 per cent off 30, 4 per cent off 10 days.

THE ICE

Immense Destruc[tion of Prop]erty at Mo[...]

Fourteen Steamers a[nd ...] Sunk—225,000 [...] Coal L[...]

3,000,000 Feet of L[...] and Over 300 B[...] Gone Down [...]

From the Memphis (Tenn.[...]

It was not surmised or [...] in Memphis that the frost [...] all over the country, would [...] effect as the smashing of [...] boats at the Memphis wha[rf ...] a quarter of a million bu[...] stock of firing in the city [...] lots here and there in ya[...] river has been covered wi[th ...] ous thicknesses, coming [...] above, but principally fro[m ...] So thick was the floating [...] so intense the cold, th[...] eddy or bend afforded a c[...] there was a sort of banki[ng ...] every conceivable shape, [...] great height above the [...] most difficult for boats [...] stream, and navigatio[n ...] Louis or the Oh[io ...] of no ordinary [...] Saturday night the co[...] worse and the ice to beco[me ...] river. The gorge abov[e ...] Wednesday, and came do[wn ...] everything before it. An[...] formed at Randolph, up [...] Belmont gorge reached [...] liberating the ice at that [...] with accelerated force a[...] the landing here at abou[t ...] morning, where the boat[s ...] them to the water's edge [...] ficed to the fury of the f[...] of the frosty freshet is [...] from five to ten feet. It [...] it, however, that did the [...] the vast weight of ice th[...] bosom, filling the whole [...] shore, and so swelling the [...] where ice had gathered w[...] dangerous commotion.

THE SWEEP PA[...]

At 1 o'clock on Frid[ay ...] boats were quietly moor[ed ...] hands were snugly stow[ed ...] there being only an o[...] time, the freshet came [...] following the winding [...] against the bank above t[...] and then, being turned [...] along the levee front [...] past the coal barge l[...] and so on down to Madis[on ...] all that stretch of over [...] crunched and ground u[p ...] primitive mastodon had [...] A raft of heavy log[s ...] that had just come [...] near Cairo, was abou[t ...] the first, objects tha[t ...] ice. It would be the wo[...] how these logs were toss[ed ...] up and down and back a[...] the ice. It was ice-c[...] twelve millions of time[...] of such dimensions and [...] steamboat, if in its way [...] easily as if it were a pap[er ...] navy yard to the foot o[f ...] were half a dozen of va[...] and above them in the [...] barges belonging to Bro[...] these were full, others [...] swept down, and in som[e ...] over the boats below th[e ...] seen along the [...] flats and barges [...] two like a piece of plan[k ...] straight upon their side[s ...] upon steamboat hulls [...] buried beneath another [...] that of the West Wind, [...] all, was driven in on the [...] boat. Two coal barges [...] larboard side and we[re ...] without stopping, twist[ing ...] stanchions like wax. [...] perhaps, the worst d[...] river. She was injur[ed ...] tered, beat, stove abou[t ...] way in all directions, [...] pair of barges that kep[t ...] a good force of men ke[pt ...] of her all day, and also [...] got out of her cabin. Sh[e ...] day, notwithstanding [...] hundred pounds of c[oal ...] her deck every two or t[...] front of where the W[...] City of Augusta, and [...] wharf presented a [...] Those boats had bee[n ...] furniture lay around in [...] Heaps of chairs, sta[...] carpets were strewn ab[out ...] Even the cabin doors h[...] hinges, the piano wa[s ...] and the water cooler [...] spread out on a tarpau[lin ...] cate valuables were mi[...] freight of all sorts, an[d ...] overcoated, yet blue, s[...] ing after property, c[...] the incidents of the [...] Madison the boats [...] from danger. The Y[...] steam up at the [...] down, and she put o[...] stream, where there [...] water, and thus escape[d ...] sandbar at the other [...] posite the city, all day [...] emergency. "The ice [...] swept the river almos[t ...] terday morning there [...] that part of the landi[ng ...] the flood at 1 o'clock, [...] hours afterward the [...] thick and farther sp[...] vious day. Opinions [...] ties of another gorge [...] river men freely expre[ss ...] there would be no mor[e ...] crop of ice would slo[...] under the influence of [...] proaching, while som[e ...] tion that there would [...] less than twenty-fou[r ...] thing at the levee cou[...]

The loss of yesterd[ay ...] most severely felt is c[...] bushels of which we[re ...] the market here not h[...] was rather meagre b[...] now. Brown & Jone[s ...] place in reference to [...] were the first that s[...] suffered, inasmuch [...] The barges and flats [...] got tangled into the [...] were twisted round, [...] by fields of ice, raise[d ...] of big steamboats, [...] hulls like an iron we[...] course suffered thro[...] fered to such an ext[ent ...] saved. George Mell[...] four or five hundred [...] his customers and fu[...] Gas Company had o[...] was injured to such [...] sinking. A dozen o[...] on her at noon yeste[rday ...] coal that could be re[...] tons. Another barg[e ...] was beached down n[...] force of hands set to [...] They succeeded in g[...] saving what is of g[...]

LIVELY TI[MES ...]

There was more th[...] wrecks yesterday for [...] bale was offered [...] Belle of Pike. Two [...] out ten bales per [...] cellent wages. Up [...] work for all sorts of [...] for men able and wil[ling ...] coal from the sinkin[g ...] be made. The wor[k ...] disagreeable, as wor[...] day; but a stout ma[n ...] self at it. In fact, [...] workers, but very f[ew ...]

STO[...]

Instead of work[...] above were full of [...] learn about the ic[e ...] boats the night b[efore ...] boats lying in all [...] Madison, their maj[...] way and that, and t[...] torn out of all sym[...]

......2x 7 by 4x6 ......57c
......2x 7 by 5x2 ......64c
......2x10 by 4x6 ......57c
......2x10 by 5x2 ......64c
......2x 7 by 5x2 ......80c
......2x10 by 5x2 ......80c
@25 per cent is made from the

...a moderate amount of trading in ... ruling about the same as yesterday ... mothy were made at $2.95@3.15; clo... for ordinary; mammoth quota... prime flax at $1.75; Hungarian at ... ported of 65 bags good timothy at ... common at $2.95; 9 bags clover at ... $5.12½; 24 bags do at $5.10; 20 ... sacks Hungarian at 80c.

... with considerable firmness, not... absence of anything like activity in ... are not large and prices have re... New York. We quote: Hyson, com...; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, ... to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; ... 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@ ... gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice ... $1.25@1.35c; choice to extra leaf ... fair to good do, 60@90c; colored ... 55@65; common to fine Oolong, ... 70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

...obacco trade is moderately active ... are firmly sustained. We quote: ... Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@ ... 60c; poor, 40@50c. ... 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; com... ...af, 75@80c; half bright, 58@65c; ...

... dull at the annexed quotations: ... $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, ...

... market has been rather quiet the ... orders have been received from ... for fine wools, with which to ... goods. The receipts have been fair, ... light, are rather better assorted. ... at present quotations:

... medium ......60@65c
... do ......55@60c
......50@52c
... light ......56@59c
... light ......55@58c
... dingy ......45@55c
... dingy ......45@53c
... dium light ......55@56c
... dium dingy ......45@55c
...X&XX, in good condition ...35@38c
...X&XX, dingy ......30@33c
... coarse, to medium ......35@40c
... coarse, and dingy ......33@38c
......48@50c
......48@50c

...IGHTS—The pressure for railway ... continues large, all Eastern roads ... orders. Rates are very firm, and

	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
	.65	1.30	65	75
...risburg &				
	.60	1.20	60	70
	.60	1.20	60	70
	.68	1.38	68	78
	.78	1.56	..	....
...ubenville, Bellaire,	.40	.80	40	45
	.45	.90	45	50
	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Youngs... O.	.40	.80	..	45
Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
	.69	2.36	..	
	.85	1.39	..	
	.85	1.50	..	
	.85	1.70	..	
...chmond	.77	1.54	..	

DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

... has developed no new features ... in connection with the dry ... Nothing has occured to disturb ... revailed during last week and the ... and prices have not been sub... terial fluctuations. But small ... demand, the aggregate dis... has been in excess of former ... responding period, and we ... to the expectations of jobbers. ... mainly confined to small orders ... merchants to complete assort... meeting the immediate wants of ... those purchases have been largely ... suitable for the holiday trade. ... cotton goods possesses all the ... ngth that have characterized it ... st, and although the week just ... essed no material advance, the ... is one of pronounced firmness. ... ally light, but they are now be... in anticipation of an early re... Woollens are in light request at ... The carpet trade continues dull, ... ion in prices.

... ys of the New York market: ... changes worthy of notice in the ... goods, which retains its wont... indeed is any material altera... uring the unexpired portion of ... Notwithstanding the prevailing ... of no complaint from either ... as to the amount of business ... accomplished this month. On ... have every reason to believe ... tion of cotton goods has been ... al at this time of the year, and ... accumulations in first hands are ... early reduction in prices need ... The trade in woollen goods has ... tory, but the opening of the ... ubtless impart a stimulus to the ... and thus create an improved de... ... lens. The few new styles of ... s which we have seen evince a ... ment on goods of former

the quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

...14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
...13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
...12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
...12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
...12	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
...12	Shawmut, L L	12
...14	Swift River	10½
...13½	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
...11½	Utica C	10

FINE BROWNS.

...16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	14½c
...14½	Continental C	14½
...15½	Lawrence D	14½
...14½	Newmarket A	12½
...13½	Massachusetts BB	13
...13½	Massachusetts E	12
...11½	Portsmouth P	9

PRINTS.

...13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
...11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
...12	Mourning	11 to 11½
...11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
...11½	Mallory Pink	12½
...11½	Mallory Purple	11½
...11½	Manchester	11½
...11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½

GINGHAMS.

...14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
...14	Glasgow	13
...14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

...16 c	Rockport	13½c
...15	Columbian	13½c
...13½	Indian Orchard	12½

CAMBRICS.

...8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
...8½	Manville Paper	10½

...e cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

...22½c	Androscoggin, L	16
...22	Blackstone, AA	15
...20	Cabot	14½
...18½	Dwight Star	15
...20	Western Product	13½
...19	Harris	14½
...16½	Gold Medal	13½
...18	Social, L	12½
...15	Green, G	11½
...16		

TICKS.

...35 c	Methuen, AA	24
...30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
...30	Portland, AAA	25
...24	York, 32-inch	26
...21	York, 30-inch	20
...19	Pacific	16
...17	Swift River	13

DENIMS.

...25 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
...25	Warren, BB	20
...24	Warren, CC	17
...22	Workingman's	17½
...20	Haymaker	13½
...17	Boston	13½

STRIPES.

...21½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
...19	Whittenton, C	13½
...18	American, 6-3	13½
...14	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

...38 c	Continental	32½c
...36	Bee Hive, colored	37½

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

$1.62½	Lowell	$1.60
1.60	Smiths & Sanfords	1.50

Ingrains.

$1.40	Lowell extra	$1.35
1.35	Lowell superfine	1.20
1.20	Common wool	70@80c
90	Union	50@60

Hemp.

22½@27c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	35c

Matting.

...85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
...55	China matting 5-4	35
...75	China matting 6-4	40
4-4.35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
5-4.40		

TERMS:

...rain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent ... nadas, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per ... off 10 days. ... ment goods, 4 per cent. off 60, 5 per ... cent off 10 days.

THE ICE WAVE.

Immense Destruction of Property at Memphis.

Fourteen Steamers and Thirteen Barges Sunk—225,000 Bushels of Coal Lost.

3,000,000 Feet of Logs Swept Away, and Over 300 Bales of Cotton Gone Down the River.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Dec. 28.

It was not surmised or suspected by anybody in Memphis that the frost, which was so intense all over the country, would have so disastrous effect as the smashing of half-a-dozen steamboats at the Memphis wharf, and the sinking of a quarter of a million bushels of coal,—the only stock of firing in the city ot present, save a few lots here and there in yards. For five days the river has been covered with floating ice of various thicknesses, coming down from Cairo and above, but principally from this side of Cairo. So thick was the floating ice in the stream, and so intense the cold, that every place where an eddy or bend afforded a chance for slack-water, there was a sort of banking up of the blocks in every conceivable shape, and in some cases to a great height above the river level. It was most difficult for boats to navigate up the stream, and navigation down from St. Louis or the Ohio was a thing of no ordinary merit. Ever since Saturday night the cold continued to grow worse and the ice to become more thick in the river. The gorge above Belmont broke on Wednesday, and came down the river, sweeping everything before it. Another gorge had been formed at Randolph, up here a few miles. The Belmont gorge reached Randolph Thursday, and liberating the ice at that point, came rushing on with accelerated force and fury, and touched the landing here at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, where the boats lay freighted, some of them to the water's edge, and ready to be sacrificed to the fury of the frost king. The height of the frosty freshet is variously estimated at from five to ten feet. It was not the height of it, however, that did the damage; it was rather the vast weight of ice that it carried upon its bosom, filling the whole river from shore to shore, and so swelling the flood that every place where ice had gathered was put into a state of dangerous commotion.

THE SWEEP PAST MEMPHIS.

At 1 o'clock on Friday morning, while the boats were quietly moored at the wharf, and all hands were snugly stowed away for the night, there being only an odd watchman out at the time, the freshet came along in full force, and, following the winding of the river, swept against the bank above the mouth of Wolf River, and then, being turned by the bank, it swept along the levee front from the navy yard clear past the coal barge landing, by Poplar street, and so on down to Madison, leaving nothing in all that stretch of over a mile that was not crunched and ground up as if the jaws of some primitive mastodon had been working on things. A raft of heavy logs belonging to Zent, that had just come down the river from near Cairo, was about the first, or among the first, objects that were struck by the ice. It would be the work of genius to describe how these logs were tossed about and churned up and down and back and forth in the flood and the ice. It was ice-cream magnified ten or twelve millions of times. The moving body was of such dimensions and weight that the largest steamboat, if in its way, would be crushed as easily as if it were a paper toy house. From the navy yard to the foot of Madison street there were half a dozen of various sized steamboats, and above them in the stream some dozen coal barges belonging to Brown and Jones; some of these were full, others half empty. They were swept down, and in some cases carried literally over the boats below them. Yesterday could be seen along the landing wrecks of flats and barges literally snapped in two like a piece of plank. Some were standing straight upon their side; others had their prows upon steamboat hulls, while their stern was buried beneath another steamboat. In one case, that of the West Wind, the boat, stern-wheel and all, was driven in on the deck of the little wharf-boat. Two coal barges struck the Walt on the larboard side and went right into the boiler without stopping, twisting round the guards and stanchions like wax. The Belle of Pike was, perhaps, the worst demoralized boat on the river. She was injured in all directions, battered, beat, stove about and hit in the severest way in all directions. She was driven up on a pair of barges that kept her from sinking, while a good force of men kept working the cotton out of her all day, and also taking whatever could be got out of her cabin. She was gradually sinking all day, notwithstanding the fact that four or five hundred pounds of cotton were lifted out of her deck every two or three minutes. Right in front of where the Walt, the Belle of Pike, the City of Augusta, and the other boats lay, the wharf presented a dilapidated appearance. Those boats had been "wrecked," and their furniture lay around in great piles on the levee. Heaps of chairs, stacks of crockery, rolls of carpets were strewn about in reckless abundance. Even the cabin doors had been taken from their hinges, the piano was lying on a pile of dirt, and the water cooler and the bar-fixtures were spread out on a tarpaulin. These heaps of delicate valuables were mixed up with great piles of freight of all sorts, and the officers of the boats, overcoated, yet blue, stood here and there looking after property, or talking heroically about the incidents of the previous night. Below Madison the boats lay comparatively free from danger. The Yaeger happened to have steam up at the time the ice floe came down, and she put out in the middle of the stream, where there was comparatively clear water, and thus escaped injury. She lay at the sandbar at the other side of the river, opposite the city, all day, keeping steam up for any emergency. "The ice gorge" passed along and swept the river almost clear, so that early yesterday morning there was very little ice along that part of the landing that had been swept by the flood at 1 o'clock, but in the course of six hours afterward the blocked-up ice was more thick and farther spread out than on the previous day. Opinions varied as to the probabilities of another gorge coming down. Many old river men freely expressed their convictions that there would be no more gorges; that the present crop of ice would slough off, bit by bit, and rot under the influence of more genial weather approaching, while some gave it as their conviction that there would be another smash-up in less than twenty-four hours, and then not a thing at the levee could be saved.

COAL.

The loss of yesterday morning which will be most severely felt is coal, two hundred thousand bushels of which were swamped, thus leaving the market here not half supplied. The supply was rather meagre before, but is entirely bare now. Brown & Jones publish a card in another place in reference to this thing. The coal-barges were the first that suffered and the worst that suffered, inasmuch as they were a total loss. The barges and flats went into shreds. They got tangled into the boats that lay below them, were twisted round, snapped in two, run over by fields of ice, raised literally upon the decks of big steamboats, or jammed into their hulls like an iron wedge in a log. The coal of course suffered through all the vicissitude—suffered to such an extent that none of it was saved. George Mellersh said he might have four or five hundred barrels left after supplying his customers and fulfilling his obligations. The Gas Company had one barge at the levee, which was injured to such an extent that it commenced sinking. A dozen or so men were set to work on her at noon yesterday, getting out all the coal that could be reached. They got out a few tons. Another barge that was severely injured was beached down near Beale street, and a large force of hands set to work taking out her load. They succeeded in getting out all the coal, thus saving what is of great value to Memphis.

LIVELY TIMES FOR WORKERS.

There was more than enough work about the wrecks yesterday for all hands. One dollar per bale was offered for saving cotton from the Belle of Pike. Two good men could easily take out ten bales per hour, thus making most excellent wages. Up and down the river there was work for all sorts of men, but more particularly for men able and willing to work. At unloading coal from the sinking barges good wages could be made. The work, of course, was cold and disagreeable, as work on the levee is any winter's day; but a stout man could very soon warm himself at it. In fact, there was a brisk demand for workers, but very few appeared.

SIGHT-SEEKERS.

Instead of workers, the levee and the bluffs above were full of sight-seekers, who went to learn about the ice wave that ground up the boats the night before. They could see the boats lying in all shapes up the levee above Madison, their majestic smoke-stacks bent this way and that, and their graceful stacks of cabins torn out of all symmetry, and the outlines of the hulls waving up and down, after the shape of nothing in the world. The full heart of an old river man could find expression only in this way: "There is no way of saying it, but that it is a general smash—that's all."

It is the first event of the sort recorded as having happened in this city. The memory of the oldest inhabitant goeth not back to the time when ice ran so thickly in the river, and there is no record of a smash-up at the levee having occurred since DeSoto crossed here, nearly four hundred years ago.

PARTICULARS.

Starting at the mouth of Wolf River, the first indication of the great destruction caused by the huge ice wave was eight coal flats sunk with their bows sticking up out of the water, and lying in every conceivable shape and form, just below the mouth of Wolf River, from where they had been torn. A number of them were fully laden with coal, and two or three were empty. Next below them were two model barges belonging to Captain Schenck, of Vevay, Ind., and fortunately were empty. Their names are the Schenck Number Six and Vevay, and were injured to the extent perhaps of a thousand dollars; they now lie hemmed in and crowded to the shore by the ice, which there extends fully two hundred yards out into the river, but which early in the day was open so that the floating ice nearly touched them. Just below them lay a log raft, containing perhaps 100,000 feet of lumber, and was owned by John Zent, of this city; the logs were made fast to the bank by as many lines as could be procured, and had also been carried down from the mouth of Wolf River. Immediately above them laid an empty coal-flat that had been driven clear of the ice upon an almost perpendicular bank, high and dry. The transfer-boat H. C. Nutt had fortunately been placed in a safe harbor, just above the mouth of Wolf River, and escaped serious injury. The log raft mentioned was directly above.

THE DRY DOCKS,

belonging to Captain W. P. Walker, in a measure protected the docks from destruction. The docks were carried down stream nearly a hundred yards, parting several large hawsers and one huge chain. The docks were worth, perhaps, $125,000, and are in great danger of being lost, should the ice again give way above.

COAL BARGES.

Between them and the bank lay a coal-boat belonging to Brown & Jones, and containing 3,000 bushels of coal, in which there was a large force of men at work trying to save what they could by taking it out and up the bank in boxes, and another force of men was kept busy at the pumps, but the water was gaining on them rapidly, and there was but little hope of saving more than a few hundred bushels, as, when it sunk, it would go down in fifty feet of water. Another barge containing two or three thousand bushels of coal, owned by the Memphis Gaslight Company, lay just below and partly submerged, in which, also, were a number of men at work carrying out upon the bank what they could save. The next boat crowded in by the ice was the ferry-boat Excelsior, owned by Captain Patterson. She was jammed against a flat, and part of her after-guards torn away, but her injuries will not amount to over $1,000, upon which, we learn, there was little or no insurance. Below her lay a flat that had been broken square in two by the ice. Next in order was the steamer

PAT CLEBURNE,

undergoing repairs, made necessary by a collision below here some time since, but fortunately for her owner, Captain James Lee, she was injured but little beyond the breaking of a few planks and the jam she got against the bank. Her guard aft of the wheelhouse, however, lapped over and upon the little propeller Nellie Thomas, lying just at her stern, broke in her cabin, crushed the lower works into splinters, carried her smoke-stack away, and in fact, left but little of her for her unfortunate owners to look at. A large hole was also broken in her hull, which partly filled her with water, and she will sink as soon as the support of the ice gives way. All there was left in her cabin was taken out upon the bank. She was worth perhaps $3,000, and will be a total loss. Two or three barges lay next, some in and some out of the water, that cannot be saved. Next below lies the

BELLE OF PIKE,

a large sidewheel steamer, built for the upper river trade, and but recently chartered by the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company to run during the low water, and had made but one or two trips. She started out from here a few days since with a cargo of 746 bales of compressed cotton, owned by Eastern spinners, to be reshipped by rail eastward from Cairo, and purchased here by Messrs. H. C. Kimball & Co., Charles T. Curtis, and others, and worth, perhaps, $50,000. The Belle of Pike only got as far as Bradley's, however, and was compelled to return on account of the heavy ice, and did so, going to the mouth of Wolf River, a harbor, from where her lines were parted when the ice came down, and carried in it to the foot of Washington street, where she was caught among the coal barges and huge cakes of ice, and one barge crowded under her, while another was forced into her hull on the outside, and her cabin partly demolished. She soon began to fill, and her officers set to work at once to get her cargo out upon the high bank, and were thus engaged all day yesterday, the boat settling down deeper every moment. When night set in her entire cabin outfit had been removed, and about five hundred bales of cotton had been taken out—some of it being rolled out at her stern upon the coal flat that lay under her, and upon its bow that stood up high over another flat, and from there rolled upon and over the deck of the R. P. Walt to the bank. The force of the ice carried the upper works of the Belle of Pike away from her hull until they projected several feet over that toward the shore, and the flat that went under her no doubt broke her hull and timbers badly. In fact, an old steamboatman remarked that she was the worst broken boat he had ever seen. She will no doubt settle down and sink during the night. She was valued at $30,000, and was insured in Pittsburgh offices for two-thirds of that amount.

A PILE OF WRECKS.

At her stern there were five or six coal-barges and flats mixed up in all shapes, and all held by the ice, which there also extended some two hundred yards into the river, and was a solid mass under the water for ten or fifteen feet. Below the barges, and crowded upon the shore, was the steamer

R. P. WALT,

owned by Messrs. Elliott & Miller, and recently running in the White River trade from this city. Her hull is badly broken and twisted, and on the other side a coal-barge was forced over her guard and against her boilers, tearing them from their places and bursting the cabin-floor up. It was determined by her owners to wreck her, which was immediately begun, and at dark all of her furniture, cabin and office-fixtures, and everything that could be moved was taken out upon the bank, leaving only the machinery on board. All hopes of saving her were given up, and she will doubtless go to the bottom or upset, as soon as the barges that support her and the City of Augusta are taken away. The Walt was valued at $40,000, and insured for $24,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh offices. Her consort, the

CITY OF AUGUSTA,

lay just outside, having been, like the Walt, carried down a distance of fifty yards, and had her starboard guard crowded under the larboard wheel of the Walt, where with two coal barges on the outside she was held fast; her hull was uninjured, and steam was raised on her to assist in getting her out, but the ice was too heavy, and she too firmly imbedded in the mass that held her. Even with the assistance of the James Howard, which boat put out a huge hawser, she could not be moved, and at dark remained where she was during the day. She is valued at $30,000, and insured for $16,000 in the same offices that the Walt's policies ore placed in, and is also owned by Elliot & Miller. During the afternoon the coal tug N. M. Jones, that somehow had escaped the fate of the rest, took one of the coal boats that was partly under water, and cutting it loose from the rest, towed it through the heavy floating ice across the river to the bar, and landed it safely under the stern of the H. C. Yeager. The remainder of the barges will sink as soon as the ice breaks away.

SMALLER BOATS LOST.

Below the Walt and Augusta were the small steamers Summer Koon and Helen Brooks. The former will be a total loss, and was worth $2,000, while the latter, having an iron hull, was saved without injury. The small steamer Undine was torn from the landing, just below the Walt, and carried out into the stream and down to the head of President's Island, where she sunk. She was worth from $1,500 to $2,000, and was owned by Captain Goodrich. The Laura laid next, and was crushed upon the bank, with her cabin and upper works literally torn to splinters. She was worth $2,500, and is uninsured. The Cincinnati steamer

ANDY BAUM

laid next below, and had her lines parted and was carried down against the West Wind, crushing her, and then floated down to the outside of the large wharfboat, and, being jammed against that, broke her guard and stanchions, and had her cook-house carried away, besides being otherwise injured, but can be repaired for five thousand dollars. She is valued at sixty thousand dollars, is a new boat, and insured in Cincinnati for half her value.

THE WEST WIND

was owned by W. S. Bowman and John E. Massengale, of Nashville, and was worth eight thousand dollars, and uninsured. Her entire cabin on the larboard side was torn and broken and her guard crushed and her wheel crowded over the upper guard of the wharfboat, crumbling the wheel and wheel-arms, and was otherwise injured to such an extent that she will be wrecked where she is. Her chimneys were both carried away, and a small wharfboat, lying between her and the shore, was completely crushed to splinters. The officers of the Andy Baum think that one of their lines was cut purposely, and another broke the ringbolt to which it was fastened, and went whizzing past the head of her Captain. One of her pilots was slightly bruised and fell into the river, but was taken out by his companions, and her second clerk and barkeeper were bruised slightly in their efforts to save the boat. She has a coal barge parly under her stern, and lost, as we have just learned, nearly all her rigging, anchor, blocks, ropes, etc., so that it will cost in the neighborhood of $5,000 to repair her. The large wharfboat owned by the Cincinnati & Memphis Packet Company was crowded down fifty yards. Her outside guards were crushed, and her after guard was badly broken. She was worth $10,000, and insured in Cincinnati for $6,000. She had but little freight on board, and some of it was knocked overboard, but recovered; $1,000 will cover her loss.

THE SMALL WHARFBOAT

lying next below was crowded up on shore and had her bitts broken. The Arlington lay just below the wharfboat, loaded with fifteen hundred bales of cotton for Cincinnati, and, notwithstanding that she had seven hawsers out, she was carried down a short distance, and at one time was given up, but again secured. She was injured but little, and five hundred dollars will cover her loss. She is worth forty-five thousand dollars, and is insured in Pittsburgh and Wheeling for forty-five thousand dollars. All of her lines were broken. The Glasgow lay next below, with a large cargo of sugar and molasses, but lost none of it, and was injured by the St. Francis being crowded over her guards and crushing her larboard cabin deck, but can be repaired for about one thousand dollars.

THE ST. FRANCIS

lost a portion of her wheelhouse, and came near being burned from a stove in the laundry. The fire was extinguished, however, before any serious injury was done. The other boats lying at the landing were the Lawrence, Ashland, A. J. White, Frank Forrest, Mary Miller, and the P. W. Strader was at the elevator, but none of them were injured seriously. The H. C. Yeager was on the opposite side of the river lying at the bar, and as far as we could learn was not injured. The tow-boat Clipper, lying just above her, was carried down the river, and met lying at the bank by the James Howard, apparently uninjured. Some thirty produce boats, lying below the foot of Union street, escaped without injury.

LATER—MORE DISASTERS.

Since writing the above, the James Howard has succeeded in pulling the City of Augusta from her perilous position, and she now lies below the Walt, and will be saved unless another ice-wave should come down. That, too, is expected by some, as it is thought that only a portion of the gorge at Randolph has given way, and that also a portion of the Columbus gorge has not yet passed. This may be true, as at dark the river was falling.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

On the 25th, the steamer Celeste, owned by Charles H. Foster, of New Orleans, was struck by the ice at Ashport, above Randolph, and nearly one side of her cabin torn away. The hull was also broken, and, with her cargo of cotton and corn, she sunk to the hurricane roof, her officers and crew barely escaping with their lives. She was worth $15,000, and insured in New Orleans. Her cargo was for this city, and was worth $50,000, upon which there was but little insurance.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning things were unchanged at the levee.

LOCAL AND GENERAL RAILROAD NEWS.

ANOTHER ABSORPTION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are gradually absorbing all the important railroads of the country. The power they are acquiring will soon become invincible. It is now rumored that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway will soon become a part of this great corporation. The prize is one long coveted by the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Bee Line interest, and the managers of the I., B. & W. line will probably make a profitable trade when they part with their road. The rapid increase of business on this road, has taxed the owners to their utmost in providing motive power and means for transportation, so that it has become one of the most important lines into Indianapolis. Eastward the business of the road has been hitherto divided with the Bee Line, the Pan Handle, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Roads. If the Pennsylvania Company secures the I., B. & W. Road, the business will be concentrated chiefly on the Pan Handle route, thereby greatly increasing the business of the latter. This new addition would secure to the Pennsylvania Company the Indianapolis route to Peoria, and thence westward to the general connections for business over the Central Pacific, to California and the Western Territories. The I., B. & W. Company are now constructing a line directly west from Champaign, Ill., to the Mississippi, which will form an important link in the eastern connections of the Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa systems. These advantages, and many others which the Pennsylvania Company would secure by leasing the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, make it highly probable that the managers will secure the new line as soon as possible.

THE TRANSFER BOAT

of the Canada Southern Railway, which is to be used to ferry cars across the Detroit River, from Malden, Ont., to Trenton, Mich., is now ready to be launched. The boat, which is of wood, heavily sheeted with iron as a protection against ice, is 244 feet long, 14 feet depth of hoid, and 75 feet wide over the guards. Three tracks, each long enough for seven cars, will be laid on the deck, giving the boat a carrying capacity of 21 cars each trip. She is a side-wheel boat, and will have two double-cylinder engines, with four boilers. The engines, it is thought, are of sufficient capacity to do any required work in forcing the boat through the ice.

A NEW RAILWAY COMPANY

has been organized, under the name of the Galion, Logansport & Chicago Railway, to build a line from Galion, Ohio, west to the State line in Mercer County, a distance of about 110 miles, where it connects with the Indiana Central Railway. The capital stock is to be $2,500,000. Ten per cent of this stock has been subscribed as required by law, and the Company organized by the selection of the following officers: President, J. Marsham; Vice President, J. Riblet; Secretary, J. H. Green; Treasurer, S. K. Mann; Directors, F. C. Le Blond, W. C. Cesna, General George B. Wright, W. Armstrong, J. Marsham and John Riblet. The Company propose to begin work on the road early in the spring.

THE NEW ROUND-HOUSE

of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, at Danville, is now very nearly completed. It is of brick, on a radius of 130 feet, and has stalls for 12 locomotives. The Company have recently completed a machine shop in Danville, 140x73 feet, for which the machinery has been purchased, and will shortly be put in. The new car shop at the same place is almost finished. The new round-house in this city, at the corner of Douglas street and Western avenue, is almost completed. It will be similar to the one at Danville.

CHICAGO AND LA CROSSE.

The Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company have secured from the Southern Minnesota Railway Company the right of way into the city of LaCrosse, over their ice-bridge recently completed across the Mississippi River at that point. This opens up an additional all-rail line, between Chicago and LaCrosse, by the way of Aurora and Forreston to Dubuque, and thence over the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway to LaCrosse. This is the only northern route which has not been more or less obstructed by snow.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The stockholders of the Burlington & Missouri River, and the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroads, have appointed a joint meeting at Burlington, Jan. 14, 1873, to complete the consolidation of the two roads. The meeting is regarded with much interest, as it is expected that important measures will be adopted affecting the management of the roads, and the location of offices.

CONSOLIDATED.

The Cincinnati, LaFayette & Chicago Railroad Company, in Indiana, have consolidated with the organization of the same name in Illinois, and have formed under the general railroad law of this State. This is the second company to form under the general law, which may be received as an indication that it is looked upon with some favor, despite the distrust with which it was at first regarded

PERSONAL.

William A. Thrall, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railway, has accepted the appointment of General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and will enter upon the duties of his new position next Monday. Mr. Thrall has been long and favorably connected with the Illinois Central Railway, and will doubtless fill his new position with ability and credit.

W R Strong, Esq., late Assistant General Superintendent and General Freight Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, has been appointed Assistant General Superintendent of the consolidated line of the Burlington & Missouri River, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads.

Mr. H. J. Hayden, well known in Chicago, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad. Mr. Hayden has been connected with the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Road in the same capacity for three years, and his labors there have recommended him to his new position.

The Hon. Thomas T. Withrow, of Des Moines, Iowa, having accepted the Attorneyship for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, will hereafter make Chicago his home. Mr. Withrow's office is in Bryan Block, corner of Monroe and La Salle streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican* is responsible for the following: "The door of one of the New York and Boston passenger cars wouldn't stay shut, the other night. One passenger went and slammed it, another carefully fastened it, and a third leaned a stick against it, but it was always wide open again by the time the experimenter got back to his seat. The thermometer was below zero, and the wind swept into that car like an avalanche of needles; flesh and blood couldn't stand it, and the passengers bemoaned themselves and took turns holding the door shut. Finally it was taken off the hinges and propped up, and at last the car was deserted and came into the city entirely empty."

The Northern Division of the Chicago & Illinois Southern Railway was completed to Decatur last Tuesday. A banquet was held in Decatur last Tuesday evening, in honor of the event. Passenger trains will commence running regularly between Mattoon and Decatur to-day.

Growth of Liverpool.

If Liverpool continues to increase as a port at its present rate, it will soon be the largest in the world, and there can be little doubt that this will be the case, for the growth of American commerce and population means also the increase of every species of commercial activity in Liverpool. The very large scheme of dock extension which will probably be decided upon soon, has great interest for others than the owners of ships who trade to and from the Mersey. It is a question whether application shall be made to Parliament to carry out all of three plans for the enlargement of the docks, or whether one, and if only one, then which, of the schemes that are known in Liverpool as the north, east, and south extentions. All three will have ultimately to be adopted, for the increase of shipping making use of the docks is at present 236,000 tons per annum. With this very considerable annual increase, and a gross revenue which last year amounted to more than one million sterling, with enlarged accommodation bringing larger receipts, the Liverpool Dock Board are clearly in a position to undertake quite as large an extension of their dock system as is designed. History presents a few, if any, more wonderful examples of commercial growth than that of the port of Liverpool. In 1757 the dock dues amounted to only £336 15s; in 1850, very nearly a century later, they had reached £242,989 14s 9d, and now, in the year 1872, the great necessity is still for accommodation. The need will become greater as the colonies and independent States of the East and West continue to develop their latent resources.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—RUNAWAY YESTERDAY, ABOUT 3 o'clock, from the corner of Wood and Walsh-sts., near the Union 4 Lime Kilns, one bay mare, 6 years old, with a spot on her forehead—white; her weight is 960 pounds; she answers her name as "Kate;" and one gray mare, 6 years old, dark gray ring-bones on both of her fore legs; went off about 3 o'clock; the last seen of them was on the corner of Harbine and Western-av., west of the Union Lime Kilns. Any party returning them to JAMES WARD will be rewarded, on the corner of Wood and Walsh-sts.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, A KING CHARLES spaniel, "Jeff Davis" engraved on collar. Any one returning to 327 West Monroe-st. will confer a favor on the owner.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, HALF OF LINK NECKLACE, either on Polk or State-sts. $5 reward if returned to C. KAHN, 128 Archer-av.

LOST—BETWEEN BATCHELDER'S AND SUNNYside, on Saturday evening, a mink boa. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at BATCHELDER'S, 440 State-st.

LOST—ON EVENING OF DEC. 30, AT McVICKER'S Theatre, a pocketbook; young man with seal-skin gloves seen to pick it up. He knows who the owner is, and had better return it.

LOST—ON HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN HARRISON and the M. F. and M. Savings Bank, two bank books; also, a pocketbook, containg papers and checks, of no value except to the owner. Any one returning the same to C. B. WHITAKER, 33 Silver-st., corner Gurley, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—DEC. 30, A BAY HORSE, WITH THE right knee sprung, and a few gray hairs on the saddle place, weight about 1,200 pounds. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 869 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF DEC. 30, ON NORTH Clark-st., between Chicago-av. and city limits, a package containing three shirts, four new sheets, and one skirt. A suitable reward will be paid if delivered at 222 North Clark-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING A GENTS' HEAVY gold chain on State-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts. A reward of $25 will be paid for its return to Climax Saloon, No. 686 State-st. FRANK CONLY.

LOST—A SEAL RING, WITH BLOOD STONE, with initials A. J. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder. Address A. JACOBSON, Court-House.

LOST—A LARGE POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING two notes and letters. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to W. H. DETRING, 151 North Paulina-st.

FOUND—DEC. 25th, 1872, SUM OF MONEY WHICH the owner can have by calling on MICHAEL RIGNEY, 133 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

FOUND—AT CHAPIN & GORE'S SALOON, 121 Clark-st., a check for $416.27. Owner can have the same upon proving property and paying for this advertisement. M. D. BOARDMAN.

FOUND—A STRAY HEIFER, AT NO. 24 GARIBALdi-st.; she has a red face and is spotted red and white. The owner can have her by giving the marks and tokens and paying all expenses.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BLACK MULE, 14 hands high, 4 or 5 years old, knee-sprung. Reward for return to 835 Wabash-av.

$5 REWARD—LOST—BETWEEN POLK AND Taylor-sts., on State, a ladies' garter of red silk elastic, with gold clasp. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving the same at Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE PROPERTY—RHODES-av., southwest corner Thirty-third-st., 164x164, $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., south of Eda-st., 25x160, $170 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x180, $200 per foot.
Wabash-av., No. 1373, 10 rooms, lot 25x180, $10,500.
EXCHANGE.
$15,000 worth of unincumbered property on South Park and Prairie-avs. for house and lot in South Division.
Also, 10 acres on Michigan-av., worth $15,000, for inside property.
By HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGONS; BEST material and finish, at MARTINS, 435 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT DELIVERY wagon, with top; also, good horse and harness. Address Z 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO A 1 HALF-BLOOD NORMAN Stallions, or will exchange for real estate. Reason for parting with them: sickness. For further particulars, address or call on W. J. EDWARDS, 627 South Halsted-st., or JAIRUS HARLOW, Clifton, Iroquois County, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS THREE spring wagon, suitable for delivery or express. Can be seen at 363 West Madison-st., EDWARDS BROS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BIG WORK HORSE FOR $40; can be seen 747 West Madison-st.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—WILL CLOSE out balance of our stock at cost, or trade for buggies, coal, lumber, or anything else. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 332 State-st.

T. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale, hire, or exchange, a few first-class Portland cutters. Good accommodation for a few boarding horses. Cutters and buggies to let, with or without horses.

TROTTER WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A TROTter that has beaten, and made record better than, 2:40 this last season in public. Direct to W E, St. James Hotel, Pana, Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LARGE MULE THAT will weigh about 1,300 pounds; iron-grey preferred. W. J. LEADBEATER, Star and Crescent Mills, Randolph-st. Bridge.

WANTED—3 OR 5 WORK HORSES OR MARES at 2078 West Madison-st., R. W. DYBALL.

SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $150 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SOUTH SIDE patrons, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. have opened a branch at 105 Twenty-second-st., under the supervision of J. N. WILKINS.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 105 Twenty-second-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given when required.

SINGER—SELECT FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT a good Singer machine; payments easy; the old stand, 213 South Halsted-st.; open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 228 West Madison-st.; branch 960 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL FOR A young lady on the West Side; age 18. Address MRS. MANN, No. 19 South Ann-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—450 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union Park—fine brick house and lot; at a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—6 FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, NOW being completed, on Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.; a bargain. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2 TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES ON Park-av., near Robey-st., in good order, at a very low price. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR Robey, only $1,000 each. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV.—CHOICE RESIdence at $10,000; also one at $30,000; also one on Prairie-av. at $10,000; two on Jefferson-st. at $6,000 each; one on Fulton-st. at $5,500; one on Warren-av., $4,000; one on Washington-av., $3,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—SIX OCTAGON STONE front houses of 12 rooms each, and lots, on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONEY ISLAND-AV.—FIVE ACRES, east front, on Stoney Island-av. corner Seventy-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, brick basement; 12 rooms; and lot on Park-av. between Robey and Hoyne-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., SOUTH FRONT, BEtween Paulina and Wood-sts., 62x183 feet. $155 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF THIRtieth-st., east front, 25x181. Only $260 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LOOMIS AND HOWARD-sts., near Blue Island-av., cheap and easy terms, to close out. A. LIMBERG & CO., No. 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LAKE-ST. AND PARK-AV. Take claims against the Scandinavian National Bank for first payment. A. LIMBERG & CO., No. 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID NORTH Side residence sites for other property or merchandise. A. LIMBERG & CO., No. 172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. BUSINESS PROPerty, No. 164. Lot with all improvements, extending from Lake to Lyda-sts.; bargain; price $12,000; one-half cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—ONE AND ONE-HALF story cottage on five years time; monthly payments; interest six per cent; on Thirty-second-st. just east of Wallace-st. Water on premises. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SOME CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS FOR cash by A. H. SIMONTON, 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—STORE ROOM—TO PROPERTY OWNers and builders: We wish to lease, for a term of years, a first-class store room, on the ground floor, with basement, in the City of Chicago, on either of the following streets: State-st. or Wabash-av., or on any of the following cross streets: Washington, Madison, Monroe, or Adams, between Dearborn-st. and Wabash-av. Must have possession early in the spring. Call on or address WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 378 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

123 BROWN-ST.—NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT and side room, with fire and first-class board, for three gentlemen; $5 per week; Blue Island-av., Twelfth and Halsted-st. 'buses convenient.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant room for gentlemen; terms very reasonable.

157 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, large rooms, and good location at reasonable rates.

186 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished rooms and board at reasonable rates.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR with board suitable for gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished or unfurnished rooms single or en suite, with board. Price reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for one or two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BACK PARLOR and third floor front room, both very pleasant; also, single rooms for two gentlemen with board.

ABERDEEN HOUSE, 28 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE suite front and single rooms with board; few day boarders wanted.

NEIGHBORHOOD SANGAMON-ST.—A SMALL private family would be pleased to board a couple of responsible families; must be small, genteel, and first-class; house modern built, and contains all modern improvements; location, furnishings, and table are all first-class; terms reasonable. Address S, care Carrier 74.

South Side.

20 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with alcove, for lady and gentleman, also room for one or two gentlemen. First-class board. References required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE; first-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

122 COTTAGEGROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF CALumet-av.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with board; also a medium-sized heated room; house first-class.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT FURNISHED rooms with board. at from $6 to $7 per week.

467 1-2 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE room with bath room attached, with or without board; also, a single room.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE BEDroom to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or three gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

497 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM to rent with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF parlors unfurnished; also well furnished rooms, single and double. Accommodations for day boarders.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed room to rent, with or without board.

582 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND good rooms; day boarders wanted.

812 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, second floor, well furnished, with good board; suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

827 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A well-furnished double room to rent; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace; family boarding if desired.

985 INDIANA-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM FOR rent, with board, where there are but *few* gentlemen; call immediately; references exchanged.

1068 WABASH-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with rooms and board; also gentlemen and their wives. Day boarders.

North Side.

388 CHICAGO-AV., OPPOSITE WATER-WORKS—New marble-front house. Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with first-class board and elegant rooms; all modern improvements.

SECOND DOOR FROM CORNER ILLINOIS AND Rush-sts.—Nicely furnished rooms with first-class board for gentlemen and wives; also two single rooms; new house, with modern improvements.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN; ROOM AND BOARD must be first-class, and near Adams and Halsted-sts. Address H M, 140 South Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THOROUGH COLLECTING ATTORNEY, whose time is not fully occupied, desires a business to settle up; will do it reasonably and thoroughly. Address E 60, Tribune office.

CASH PAID OUTRIGHT OR LOANED ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, firearms, &c. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc.—Martine's world renowned Pomade, well known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face in a month, without injuring the skin, a sure remedy for baldness, sent free, $1.50. LOUIS MARTINA & CO., (offices 34 and 35) 127 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE SOUTHWESTERN COLONY OF COLORADO offers the most and best solid inducements to persons going west. Settlers are helped in securing and improving their homesteads. Low rates of transportation for families of numbers. While securing title to their homesteads they have all the advantages of pleasant village life. GILL & HAWKES, Agents, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—A branch of this celebrated New York bath is now established at 134 East Madison-st., for the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Fever and Ague, and all other diseases, especially of a chronic nature. By this bath metallic poisons are extracted from the system, and for nervous and general debility, want of sleep, and the various ills caused by injudicious exercises, this bath is a successful remedy. Mr. Webster, for many years associated with Dr. Vergnes, will be in attendance to administer the baths.

WANTED—ALL TO SEE THE NEW PATENT portable folding wardrobe or book-case; it is the best wardrobe manufactured, and for sale at less than wholesale price, at 336 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A SASH, DOOR, and blind business (where building business is carried on) by a man that can run one. Best of city references. Address giving name and place, T 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS EATing house and hotel or hotel alone. None need answer this unless it is a paying concern; will take possession sometime in the spring or sooner if required. Address Box 275, Watertown, Wis.

WHO WILL INVEST $2,000 WITH MY $2,000 IN A hotel business to be sited on the South Side. Address N 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—RAGS, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, and waste paper at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288 and 290 Fifth-av., near corner of Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A VALuable fruit farm, bringing in a fine revenue; everything first-class, incumbrances assumed if necessary. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ills.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE, SHOW CASES FOR an express harness. Apply to N. W. SHOW CASE MFG. CO., 59 and 61 South Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 261 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND FIRE-BOX BOILER, 12-horse power; in good condition, and for sale cheap. Inquire at 148 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOM FOR gentlemen. 177 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms for housekeeping. Also, gentlemen's lodging rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping, for parties without children: also finely furnished rooms by week or month. 179 Twenty-first-st., near State. Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED for housekeeping, suitable for man and wife. Rent $18 per month. 484½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE, convenient for light housekeeping. A few furnished rooms in building northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Inquire at Room 36.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS AT the Holt House, corner West Lake and Canal-sts., from $1.50 to $5 per week.

TO RENT—AT 35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also rooms for single gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, with bed room off, on first floor, for $30 per month; will furnish fire, gas, and attendance. No. 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas and use of bath-room, No. 143 South Jefferson-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING—NO. 193 SOUTH Wood-st., three large front rooms, pantry, and closet; water in house; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. by MRS. J. W. JOHNSON.

TO RENT—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, on second floor of the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Apply to MRS. JOHNSON, at Room 17.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, NO. 823 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st. Apply No. 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 63 WEST MONroe-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH stoves; price $10 per month, at 182 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—3 NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms on first floor, single or en suite. Rent low. 421 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-seventh.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, in Parker's Block, at northeast corner Halsted and Madison-sts. Apply at Room 42.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON Wabash-av. near Harmon-court, filled with boarders; also house on Calumet-av. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH AT MAYWOOD (10 miles from Court House on C. & N. W. R. R.), a good dwelling-house. G. A. HERRICK, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 8 ROOMS, 571 WASHINGton-av.; rent, $50 per month. Cottage 6 rooms, 32 Western-av.; rent, $30 per month. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 PLEASANT ROOMS, full of paying boarders. Part or whole of furniture cheap for cash. Inquire at 181 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1457 INDIANA-AV., OR UPper and lower part separately. Inquire at house, or 201 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP; A 2-STORY HOUSE, CENtrally located, in good neighborhood, modern improvements. Inquire No. 52 North Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton.

TO RENT—THREE NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses; hot and cold water, closets, bath, &c. One two-story frame house and six rooms over store; all in good neighborhood, and near street cars. Terms moderate. W. J. DAVIS, Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN, $25. Also, 5-room house, $20; also, 5-room cottage, and 3 front rooms. See 400, 402, 408, and 410 West Erie-st. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, 99 Twenty-ninth-st., with furnace and gas-fixtures. HENRY L. HILL, 184 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HOUSE 764 WABASH-AV., 13 ROOMS, closets, gas and water. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 rooms, No. 130 Throop-st.; gas, water, and bath. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT first-class furnished house to a responsible person; owner (man, wife, and child,) will board for part payment. Reference required. No. 11 Union Park Place.

TO RENT—A BOARDING HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS. Inquire of L. F. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

TO RENT—A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, with gas and water. Apply at 235 North Franklin-st., or 43 South Market-st. D. J. GALLERY.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 1230 WABASH-av. For particulars, call at 1122 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VALUABLE STORE AND HOTEL PROperties, in choice locations and LOW RENTS. Will finish to suit. Also fine lofts. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF MY LAW OFFICE; PARty with a library preferred. Call or address Room 12, Rice's Building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN LARGE, WELL-lighted office. Apply at No. 32, Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF VAULT. Apply at Room 20, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—BRICK STORE, 174x30, No. 648 and 650 Wabash-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES AND ROOMS IN MONroe Block, northeast corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply to PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Rooms 1 and 2.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR three young men, with or without board, north of Sixteenth-st., on one of the avenues. Address M 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, COTTAGE or rooms suitable for housekeeping. South Side preferred. Address or call. THEO. DIGBY, 201 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY—IN EVANSTON, or South Evanston, a small house convenient for a family of three persons. Address J G O 262 East Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS PARTLY furnished, with use of kitchen, which must be moderate. R 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING, 10 OR MORE rooms, east of State-st., north of Twenty-second-st. Also rooms suitable for housekeeping. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE ON ONE OF the avenues, north of Twenty-ninth-st. MATSON HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS FOR sale, with store fixtures, and two years' lease of store on West Madison-st., east of Halsted. Address CLARENDON, care Carrier 73.

A RARE CHANCE—THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND the Western States for sale, in one of the best paying inventions of the age; a small capital required; pays from $20 to $40 per day. Call or address SLACK & WRIGHT, Maulton House, corner Kinzie and Market-sts.

A HARDWARE STOCK COMPLETE FOR SALE—centrally located in Chicago, doing a paying business, amounting to $75,000 per annum. Being desirous of engaging in other business, will sell at one-half cash, the balance in one and two years' time. Address immediately, HARDWARE, care Cook, Coburn & Co., Kendall Building, Chicago.

A FINE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND FIXTURES for sale at a bargain; good cause for selling. Call at 786 West Lake-st.

A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply to E. L. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, by States on reasonable terms. A large amount of money can be made selling shop rights, by any person who has tact, or reasonable ability as a salesman. The article can be seen at the office of the Elastic Broom Co., Room 1, No. 23 South Canal-st.

AN EQUAL INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished insurance, law, loan, collection, and real estate business; satisfactory reasons given for selling; prefer to sell to a man who thoroughly understands fire insurance. Address AGENT ROYAL INSURANCE CO., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, NEWLY FITTED UP, near one of the best paying theatres, will be sold at a sacrifice, if taken soon. Apply at 78 South Halsted-st.

FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE, FULL OF FIRST-class boarders, for sale at a great sacrifice. Parties going South. Inquire of BREWSTER & PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE, WITH FURnished room, in a splendid location, doing a good business. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

GOOD CHANCE—GROCERIES AND PROVISION store for sale. 263 West Chicago-av., corner of Rucker-st. Good reason for selling.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; PARties wish to engage in other business. Address P 70, Tribune office.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business, with a big restaurant trade; horse and wagon; good reasons for selling. Address DRANDORFF & SHONKEL, 170 East Adams-st., Room 10.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABlished hardware and stove business in Iowa, with a large run of trade. Clean stock. Good reasons for selling. For information address J. W. HOBSON & SON, 90 and 92 South Water-st.

SALOON AND FIXTURES ON SOUTH HALSTED-st. for sale very cheap; good location, rent cheap. Inquire at 129 West Madison-st., up stairs, Room 1.

$2,300 WILL BUY A BILLIARD AND sample room on South Side, adjoining a theatre and opposite a public building. Address T 94, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 cash can secure a pleasant partnership in an easy indoor established business paying $12,000 per year. Address M 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400. I HAVE MORE business than one can attend to. Must have a partner at once. Business paying several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $500 can secure a partnership in a pleasant, easy business, paying $8,000 per year. Address Mr. COLEMAN, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article is new, and staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY'S COMMISSION, NEARLY 4 years to run. Must leave city, and will sell cheap. H 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE Chicago Tribune since the fire, including the weekly. Address C 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN—THE UNDERSIGNED, having concluded to put on the road three additional wholesale notion wagons, on the 1st of March, desire to make arrangements with three first-class salesmen, to run them, either on salary or a share in the profits. Parties running on salary will be required to furnish bonds in the sum of $3,000; or by investing $2,000 in the business, we will give one-half of the net profits, and furnish $5,000 to $8,000 capital. Address W. H. AINSWORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—HOTEL CLERK. ADDRESS, WITH references, H 41, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SHOE FITTER ON fine work, at 221 Campbell-av., first street west of Western-av.

WANTED—A WOOD WORKMAN; A GOOD BODY maker preferred, at HATHAWAY'S, 349 or 600 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOOD CARVER, to work on furniture. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S furniture factory, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND WELL-QUALIfied machinery salesman, one thoroughly conversant with iron and wood working machinery in every particular. To the right man a permanent situation is offered. Address L 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY BOY; ONE WILLING TO work, to learn the painting business. Inquire of EDWARD GOODMAN, 13 Harmon Court, on Thursday morning.

WANTED—AT 16 FULLER-ST., A BLACKSMITH and helper; must be a good horse-shoer and to do general blacksmithing. N. S. PIPER & CO.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, WHO WILL also do general housework about the premises. Call Thursday. Inquire at Room 20, Bryan Block.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE CARRIAGE, ATtend horses, milk, attend furnace fire, and make himself generally useful about a private house. Good reference required. J. M. MARSHALL, 134 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN THORoughly acquainted with the crockery, glassware, and lamp trade. Address with real name, P. O. Box 126, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD-WAITER. Inquire at the Adams House. GRAVES & STRONG.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AGENT TO TRAVEL to sell fish and canned goods. Address X 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR OHIO; part fare furnished to those having baggage. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING salesman for Wisconsin and Minnesota; one that speaks English and German, and good acquaintance in the States preferred. Address, stating former business, and with reference, R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAITERS (WHITE) AT Bennett's Dining Rooms, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—ALL SEWING MACHINE CANVASSers to call on ALBERT STONE, 150 State-st., who will offer better terms than any one else in the city. Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 10 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 75 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; none other need apply. 129 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—NURSE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF TWO young children; Irish preferred; those having had experience. Apply to CHAS. G. CHURCHILL, 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF an infant. Inquire at 823 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family; references required; good wages given. Apply at once, 1199 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL, FROM 15 TO 18, to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 288 Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, in a family of four; references required. Call at 1204 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO housework in a family of 3. Call at 444 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS of age. Inquire at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRLS AT THE WOODRUFF HOTEL, Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st. Also, good laundresses and other help.

WANTED—THIS DAY AT THE EVERETT HOUSE, 218 West Madison-st., a first-class male cook (white). Also, two female assistants.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY. Apply at 687 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Call at 550 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small American family. Apply at Pekin Tea Store, 119 Fourth-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Inquire on Thursday at 12 Hamilton-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH AND IRON, AND ONE to scrub and wash dishes, at Bennett's Dining Rooms, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 833 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 903 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a private family. Call at 613 State-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO WORK ON SHOP COATS by machine, and also by hand. 129 Canalport-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER TO DO THE COOKing and washing for a small family of young men on a farm; experienced middle-aged woman preferred. Apply to MR. SEAVEY, 896 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONers and 1 lady clothes ironer. Apply at MIDDLETON'S Laundry, 683 and 685 State, or 160 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 COLLAR IRONER, NONE other need apply. Address U 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALES LADY for fancy dry goods store. One who can loan $200 or more, will find a good and permanent position. Address, giving name, reference, and salary expected, V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—6 AGENTS, LADIES PREFERRED. Call on JAMES P. JONES, 264 West Taylor-st.

WANTED—TWO LADIES TO GO TO ST. LOUIS to solicit for a new and popular book; expenses paid until delivery. J. A. OWENS, Star Hotel, 97 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, by an experienced book-keeper, who is recommended by present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper who writes a good hand, is quick and accurate, and can bring first-class references, a position as bookkeeper or clerk. Address L, Room 56 Central Union Block.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, AS COACHman in a private family; understands how to take care of horses and carriage; references from former employer in this city. Address C 99, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any business capacity; he speaks English, German, and Scandinavian languages, has seven years' experience in mercantile business, and is willing to work for small salary; good references given. Please address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK IN PRIvate family. Address MISS CONNELL, 105 Huron-st., City.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL BY A first-class Swede. Call Thursday morning at basement door, 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, as seamstress, nurse, or second girl, or any light work; best recommendations given; also situation as nurse or second girl by German girl; can speak good English; desire place in same family. Address M K, 233 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE. A young healthy woman would like to take a baby to nurse. Call at 439 West Erie-st.

FINANCIAL.

LIBERAL LOANS GIVEN ON HOUSEHOLD AND personal valuables, namely: carpets, feather beds, pianos, libraries, mirrors, oil paintings, jewelry, plate, ware, firearms, &c. Cash paid for cast-off clothing by ABRAHAM WILKINS, Money Loan Office, 734 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON APPROVED COLLATerals in sums to suit. Real estate and commercial paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AND houses on leased ground; purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN MODERATE SUMS—ON furniture, houses, pianos, and good collaterals, at 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on good security, for 60 or 90 days. Purchase money notes bought and sold. H. LOWY, 511 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and sums to suit, for 3 years. Apply to E. PRUSSING, 66 West Lake-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR THREE YEARS—ALSO $2,000, for 3 or 6 months; both sums secured on first class city property; abstracts. WM. T. CUSHING, 61 Central Union Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. Funds on hand. LOUIS L. PALMER, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

$15,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 10 PER cent interest on first-class real estate security. Will not divide this amount. Apply to BRYAN & LATHROP, 19 Exchange Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE pair of pants from cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts. will return them to 73 West Lake-st., will receive $10 reward and no questions asked.

PERSONAL—H. M. HARDY, PLEASE CALL AT the Sherman House 1st Jan., at 1 o'clock. L. B. S.

PERSONAL—F—E, SICKNESS PREVENTED ME from keeping my engagement Christmas afternoon. Be at Hooley's this afternoon, sure.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES OBTAINED for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 8, No. 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

TO BE VETOED.

The Mayor Will Not Sign the Personal Liberty Leaguers' Substitute.

So They Will Have to Raise 27 Votes in the Council, or Go Back to "First Principles."

Mayor Medill yesterday distinctly stated, and authorized the reporters of the press to publicly announce, that unless the Personal Liberty Leaguers and their adherents can control 27 votes in the Common Council, they may as well drop the compromise substitute adopted on Monday evening, and turn their attention to some other scheme; in other words, that the Mayor has fully made up his mind to veto the Sunday Liquor Ordinance passed on Monday night, and that in order to pass it over his veto a two-thirds majority of the Common Council, or 27 ayes, will be required. The Mayor states as his reason for vetoing the measure, his belief that a large majority of the citizens of the city of Chicago do not desire, and are decidedly opposed to, any modification of the Sunday Liquor law in the manner and form proposed; and that he, as Mayor, will not sign such an ordinance until, by a direct vote on the question, the people of Chicago shall express their wishes. He maintains that the passage of the bill ordering a special election to decide for or against the sale of liquor on Sunday is the only proper mode of settling the question, and, therefore, any patchwork by the Common Council will not secure his sanction.

The vote, on Monday evening, by which Alderman Cullerton's substitute was adopted was as follows:

Ayes—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Sweet, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, and Brandt. Total, 18.

Noes—Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGennies, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Pickering, Clowry, Clark, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Quirk, and Ogden. Total, 16.

There being but six absentees when this vote was taken—viz.: Aldermen Bowen, Cond, Clowry, Cleveland, Corcoran, and Woodman—it will be seen that, if the 16 who voted against the measure hold fast to that position it will be impossible to secure the 9 additional votes necessary to pass the ordinance over the Mayor's veto, even if each of the six absentees could be counted upon by the Liberty Leaguers,—which they certainly cannot, as four, probably five, will vote on the temperance side. So it seems to be settled that the ordinance is doomed to defeat. It is considered probable that the liquor-selling and drinking interest in Chicago will strenuously oppose the proposition to submit the Sunday question to a direct vote of the people, for they fear that the decision would be against them by a large majority. One of the heaviest wholesale liquor-dealers in Chicago expressed this belief to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, adding: "Although my pecuniary interest lies in the other direction, as since the suppression of the sale of liquor on Sunday, my business in the city, more especially my collections, shows a falling off of 25 per cent, still, as a matter of conscience, believing that the public good requires, I am inclined to think that I should cast my vote with the temperance people on this question." He went on to explain how the wholesale dealers suffer from the closing of saloons on Sunday, and the explanation was a powerful argument in favor of the Sunday law. Said he: "Heretofore, when liquor was allowed to be sold on Sunday, I could always be certain of making large collections on Monday, for their Sunday sales would average three times as much as those on week days, and they always had plenty of money on Monday. Now, it is altogether different. The saloon keepers, not having Sunday to help them out, are awfully hard up, and my collections average 25 per cent less than they did before." The same state of things undoubtedly obtains with all the wholesale liquor dealers, who have everything to fear from a direct vote on the Sunday question.

PERSONAL.

Waldenes Caspary, of Berlin, Prussia, is at the Sherman.

Hon. H. C. Henderson, Marshalltown, Iowa, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. H. D. Peterbaugh, of Peoria, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Major L. M. Buford, United States Army, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Dr. A. D. Andrews, of River Fall, Wisconsin, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach in the Baptist Church, at Highland Park, on Thursday evening.

Colonel J. B. Park and family, United States Army, were at the Briggs yesterday.

The County Clerk issued forty marriage licenses yesterday—the largest number for any day during the year.

Captain W. Mitchell, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is at Anderson's European Hotel.

S. S. Merrill, General Manager, and O. V. H. Carpenter, General Ticket Agent, of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, are at the Sherman.

Mr. C. H. Kelley, Assistant Night Manager of Western Union Telegraph office, was last night presented by the night operators with a well-filled purse, as a token of their esteem.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel, yesterday: D. Wilkins, Bloomington; W. H. Mann, Gilman; H. D. Stratton, Conn.; D. H. Leonard, Parkersburg, W. Va.; M. W. Tewksbury, Boston; L. C. Kithard, Oneida, N. Y.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday, W. B. Booth, Detroit; A. L. Arkeny and wife, Clinton, Iowa; Miss Hearn, Wheeling, W. Va.; Robert Lauson, Toronto; C. Fairbanks, Terre Haute; M. A. Dalton, Cincinnati; C. W. Smith, Urbana.

The following prominent gentlemen were at the Tremont yesterday: James Wilson, Iowa; L. W. Dennis, Des Moines; James Duncan, Virginia; W. M. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Jerome Bignall, Benn Bartlett, James M. Swett, New York; D. O'Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.; A. A. Jackson, Janesville.

Dr. Joseph Haven, of the Congregational Theological Seminary and Rev. Dr. Pattison, President of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, have been engaged to give instructions in logic and metaphysics respectively, to the senior class in Chicago University, in place of Dr. Burroughs, the President.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: H. C. Henderson, Marshalltown, Iowa; D. R. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; W. M. Springer, Springfield; Mason Rash, Burlington; Henry H. Todd, Woodstock, Ill.; J. C. Mandenville, California; William Cliff, Columbus, Ohio; E. J. Brown, Boston.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: J. F. Barnard, Lima, N. Y.; J. B. Howard and family, Dubuque; H. C. Waren, Detroit; T. J. Fish, Racine; Rufus Ford, Buda, Ill.; James Forsyth, New York; O. E. Barnes, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Eaton, Willett, N. Y.; A. L. Harris, Pittsburgh; Joseph McWilliams, Fort Wayne.

At the last meeting of the Literary Society of the Christian Union, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year; President, D. H. Hammer; Vice President, H. H. Anderson; Secretary, Miss Kate Stubbs; Treasurer, E. P. Dunning; Executive Committee, F. P. Fisher, Miss Carrie Stubbs, D. M. King.

The following gentlemen were on Monday evening installed as officers of the Improved Order of Red Men, the ceremonies being conducted by Messrs. C. S. Betts and J. Josephs, of Cincinnati: Prophet, P. Duval; Sachem, W. W. Winter; Senior Sagamore, F. M. Wilder; Junior Sagamore, M. W. Case; Chief of Records, L. D. Tuttle; Keeper of Wampum, E. D. Reiner.

Mr. McKenney, agent of Minnie Myrtle Miller, the lecturess, sends the following communication to this office: "Minnie Myrtle Miller's style is said to be very singular. Her intonation is peculiar, and the manner of speaking quaint, owing probably, to her Cape Blanco life. Although almost abrupt in her clear, quick, decisive utterance, her way of addressing an audience is said to be altogether captivating."

At a regular communication of National Lodge No. 596, A. F. & A. M., held last evening, the following officers were installed by Worshipful Brother, T. T. Gurney: Andrew J. Guilford, Worshipful Master; John T. Mathews, Senior Warden; Adelfert C. Wood, Junior Warden; James M. Smith, Treasurer; Albert B. Stiles, Secretary; Robert Henry, Senior Deacon; Charles G. Waldron, Junior Deacon; William E. Noble, Steward; John W. Ostrander, Steward; Lewis A. Hamblen, Tyler.

Paris and Nice were the abiding places of the following citizens of Chicago on Dec. 7: Paris—Mrs. Birney, General Corse and family, Miss Dennett, Geo. L. Dunlap and family, Miss Carrie Fish, Misses Rose and Frances Howe, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. O. Jackson, C. P. Kellogg and family, Miss J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Magill, H. R. Payson, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryerson, Mrs. Singer, Miss V. H. Wicker, Mrs. J. Woodbridge and family. Nice—Mrs. M. P. Ewing.

The annual meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, pastor, was held in the lecture room of the new church, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, Monday evening. The old Board of Trustees, consisting of John S. Gould, F. D. Gray, John Crerar, George C. Clark, and J. S. Thompson, was unanimously re-elected. The affairs of the Church were reported in a prosperous condition. The new chapel will be dedicated next Sunday morning. The church edifice will be completed during the year 1873.

Thomas L. A. Valiquet, one of the best known operators on the Western Union Telegraph lines, died on Monday of intermittent fever. He was a native of St. Hilaire, Province Quebec, and one of a family of twenty-nine children. Within the past three years he has attended steadily to his duties, maintained a family of seven children, and won high honors as a graduate of one our medical colleges. His death is attributable to an overworked brain. He was rapidly acquiring a paying practice in his profession, which he had hoped soon to exchange for his laborious duties as a night operator. Deceased held a high rank in Masonry.

General Dix becomes Governor of New York to-day.

George E. Pugh stood god-father to a well-known member of the Cincinnati bar, baptized a Catholic in that city, Sunday.

Maggie Mitchell crossed the Mississippi at Belmont in a skiff, in order to be at Memphis Christmas eve. She was just in time.

Helmbold is now living quietly in the suburbs of Philadelphia, the most thorough bankrupted man in America.

W. B. Merriam has accepted the appointment of Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, in place of Charles H. Nichols.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has just appointed Myron H. Tilden as Judge of the Superior Court of Hamilton County (Cincinnati), *vice* Hagans, resigned.

M. J. Lawrence, formerly with the Cleveland *Herald*, has recently purchased the *Ohio Farmer*, and will soon assume the management of it. Mr. Blakelee, the former proprietor, will remain in charge of the editorial department for the present.

There has been a shamefully thin attendance upon the Rubinstein concerts at Boston, and Wieniawski is credited with saying: "Our only trouble is, that if we stay in Boston much longer, we may become unaccustomed to appearing in public."

Mrs. Van Cott, the Methodist revivalist, now laboring at East Cambridge, Mass., has just declined an offer from an Evanston (Ill.) lady to take her through Europe and Palestine, and then furnish her with a pleasant home—because "she must be about her Master's business."

Whitelaw Reid entertained his associates of the New York *Tribune* last Friday night, according to a special to the Washington *Capital*, and appeared quiet elated at the *Tribune's* prospects. The special adds, among other things, that the editorial force does not contain a single advocate of prohibition or protection—Greeley's peculiarities.

The Woodford (Ky.) *Weekly* says: "Mrs. Hoskins' appointment as Postmistress was confirmed by the Senate on Friday last. It is to take effect on the 14th of February next. Mrs. H is a very worthy lady, and probably needs the office, and will doubtless make a good Postmistress; yet we are sorry to see the present incumbent, Mrs. Cotton, removed. 'Tis true she has probably a little more means than the new appointee (consisting of a small pension received from the Government), but she has three young daughters to care for, whose incomes are not probably more than half sufficient for their support; while her successor has three grown sons to assist her, one of them now holding a Government office (a storekeepership) of probably more value than the Post Office, and another, until last week, holding a deputyship under Mrs. Cotton, with one-third of the salary of the office. Mrs. Cotton has given pretty general satisfaction. we believe, and it seems to us the Government might sufficiently have provided for Mrs. Hoskins without depriving Mrs. Cotton of the needed assistance she received from the Post Office."

IRON-MANUFACTURING IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday I noticed an article in relation to the future of Chicago as an iron-manufacturing centre. Although not claiming a citizenship in your city, I have at times given the subject of manufacturing here considerable thought, and will now say that I consider South Chicago, and especially that portion known as Calumet, as possessing superior advantages for the location of iron furnaces. The comparatively short distance from South Chicago to the coal-fields of Eastern Illinois and Western Indiana gives it superior advantages for obtaining cheap fuel for smelting purposes, while its advantages for receiving iron-ore by water from Lake Superior, and by water and rail from the iron-fields of Missouri, will enable furnaces located at Calumet to produce pig-metal at less cost than it can be made at many of the extensive iron establishments in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. One of the points heretofore raised against the location of furnaces in Chicago has been that the ore and fuel having to come by lake necessitated a heavy expense in the way of interest on a winter stock of fuel and ore, which it was necessary to purchase in summer; but this objection cannot longer be urged, as the construction of a number of new lines of railroad to the coal-fields of Illinois and Indiana will all allow the furnaces to draw their supply of fuel at any time, while the completion of the Tamarara, Chester & Iron Mountain Railroad will enable them to receive a supply of ore at any time from Southeast Missouri. The speedy completion of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad to the extensive hematile iron fields of extreme Southern Missouri will also open an additional source of supply of ore of superior quality. Recent assays of these ores show them to contain all the requisite qualities of manufacturing what is known as Bessemer pig. As the Illinois Central Railroad will receive a large and profitable business from the ore fields of Missouri, I have no doubt they will at once see the advantages to be derived by the location of furnaces at the points above named, and do everything consistent to foster and encourage such enterprises. Another advantage in locating furnaces at Calumet will be found in the fact that all the iron made here will be required for home consumption; consequently Calumet iron-masters will enjoy the advantage of a saving on freight in competing with pig produced at points where coal and ore can be brought together at less cost.

In closing, I will say that I regard the erection of furnaces and forges at the points named as being of the most vital importance to Chicago, and trust your capitalists will give the subject the attention which it deserves. F. B. W.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1872.

Cincinnati Finances.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 31.—The Auditor's report for the fiscal year, which now in Cincinnati corresponds with the calendar year, shows $4,500,000 receipts, and $4,250,000 expenditures.

The revenue taxes collected in Ohio in the First Collector's District, in December, were $623,000, of which $513,000 were from spirits.

Arrest of Forgers.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 31.—John J. Kreider, a notorious forger and swindler, was arrested here last night, and to-day taken to Fairfield, Ind., where he, about a year ago, forged a check for about $20,000, and got the money. He has hitherto eluded the officers.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—Dr. Norris, a Justice of the Peace of Farmer City, Ill., was arrested yesterday for forging the name of one S. Wigart to some pension papers, and is held in custody.

The Chattanooga Postmastership.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 31.—Governor Sam. Bard completed his bond yesterday, as Postmaster of Chattanooga. The sureties are firm supporters of the Administration, and have sworn to be worth collectively $220,000, nearly eight times the amount of the bond.

Infantile Mortality at Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The bark Columbus, from Bremen, arrived at this port to-day. She reports twenty-two deaths on her voyage, twenty of them being children, and also two births on board.

Murderer Sentenced.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—Louis Felhke was, to-day, sentenced to State Prison for life, for the murder of his wife, last fall.

FEATHERED GLADIATORS.

Chicago Sports Engage in a Cock-fight in Indiana.

Fifteen Battles Won and Lost—A imen Contest.

As Spain was once great for its bull-fights, so is Indiana great to-day for its cock-fights. One of these highly moral entertainments took place yesterday at Lake Station, in that State. Lake Station is not a large city, in fact, it is very small, but it has a hotel,—the Audubon House,—the best room of which is fitted up in true style for the above-mentioned noble sport. In the centre is a pit like that of a circus, only somewhat smaller, the inside of which is filled with sand and the sides upholstered with hay cushions. Around it are a couple of chairs and a lot of rough boards for the audience to sit upon. In the rear of the room on a platform was seated a brass band which inspired the eager listeners with the soul-stirring melody of "Yankee Doodle," or some tune that came very near it. The same tune was played all day with slight variations. The show commenced at half-past 8 o'clock, before a select audience comprising the cream of the sporting fraternity of Chicago, with a few representatives from Detroit and some from Joliet. Two cocks were introduced, and their appearance was lustily cheered. One of them was a red tassel and the other a white pile. White Pile was the favorite, and bets of two to one were made on him. Red Tassel eyed his adversary fiercely, and said "Kickerickicki." White Pile looked defiant and answered "Kockadoodledoo." Red Tassel then went for White Pile and gave him a few well-directed blows under the peepers, which White Pile returned on the spot with interest. White Pile then clenched Red Tassel with his spurs and Red Tassel went down. First blood for White Pile.

Second Round—Red Tassel came up smiling and cast a furious look at White Pile, who returned that look as if to say "You're another." Red Tassel gave White Pile a terrible blow on the nose, which made the juice flow in streams and staggered him considerably, but he soon recovered and gave Red Tassel a blow on the eye, closing that optic. They then clenched and both fell to the ground exhausted. Betting was now even, with Red Tassel a trifle in the lead.

Third Round—Red Tassel was on his feet again at the proper time, and without further ceremony went for White Pile in a style which drew fourth the most uproarious applause of the highly enlightened audience, and which at once established him as the favorite in betting circles. White Pile gave Red Tassel a few weak blows, and then retired to his corner disheartened.

Fourth Round—Red Tassel was to time as usual, but White Pile refused to come from his corner, when the other went to his side and forced him to fight, which impudence enraged White Pile to such an extent that he laid down and died. Red Tassel was declared the victor, and carried off in triumph by his friends.

There were some fifteen more fights like the one above described, and, judging from the amount of enthusiasm displayed and the bets made, they were equally interesting. The birds were mainly owned by Jerry Monroe, of Chicago, and H. Chappel, of Detroit, and the battles were for various sums, ranging from $20 to $100, with a large amount of side betting.

CITY IN BRIEF.

THE TRIBUNE will be issued on the morning after New Year's as usual.

There was forty-four fires during the month of December, involving a loss of $21,235.

The employes of Fairbank, Peck & Co. mingled in the mazes of the dance at a complimentary New Year's ball last night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home to-morrow forenoon at 10 o'clock.

Among the donations received yesterday by the Public Library were ten volumes from the Mayor, fifteen from Adolph Moses, Esq., and six from the Rev. Mr. Forsythe.

The fourth of a series of South Side Sociables will be held at Avenue Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, to-morrow evening.

This being a general holiday, the Post Office will close for the day at 10 a. m. The afternoon mails will close at noon, evening mails as usual. There will be two deliveries by carriers in the business portion of the city and one outside.

H. L. Hastings, of Boston, editor of *The Christian*, and Mrs. H. B. Hastings, his wife, hold meetings in the chapel on Green street, between Madison and Monroe streets, every evening this week, and on Sunday.

A young man named J. D. Trainor, who claims to be a telegraph operator, was arrested on the North Side, yesterday, for having attempted to run away with a rocking-horse which he found in front of a toy store on Sedgwick street.

The last of the claims for land damages at Rush street bridge was settled yesterday by the Board of Public Works, by drawing an order for something over $4,000 in favor of E. B. Ward. This makes over $16,000 which the city has had to pay at Rush street, Mathew Laflin having received $12,000.

Rev. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is making arrangements to amuse and instruct the newsboys and bootblacks of this city with a series of free concerts and (probably) a lunch. The first entertainment will be given on Saturday evening, in the lecture room, Methodist Church Block. All the *gamins* are invited.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, yesterday forenoon, several delinquent firemen were hauled up. Matthew Schuh was fined 10 days' pay for neglect of duty. Joseph Legger, engineer of Engine No. 19, was charged with inefficiency and neglect of duty, and the Fire Marshal was instructed to transfer him to Engine No. 8. Michael Maguire, pipeman of Engine No. 18, was found guilty of intoxication and disorderly conduct, and was dismissed from the Department.

Why do glaziers put a white patch in the middle of a light of glass in unfinished buildings? Is it for amusement? No. To clean off the window? No. To tell the world that the building is unfinished? Wrong again. Give it up? It is because the workmen are in the habit of throwing brick-bats, nails, pieces of wood, and refuse generally, out of the window, and the chalk-mark is to impress upon their senses the trifling fact that there is a light of glass there. Don't think you know everything yet.

Mr. W. B. Morse, of No. 138 Lincoln avenue, was reported missing at Police Headquarters yesterday. He is an importer and manufacturer of bitters, and does business at No. 81 Dearborn street. He was last seen at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, at about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and then spoke about going home. His friends fear that something untoward has befallen him, as he was at all times unusually punctual in his habits. Their anxiety is considerably heightened by the knowledge of the fact that he had considerable money with him, as he made several collections during Monday.

Amos Jilson, residing at No. 162 Aberdeen street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning, by poisoning himself with laudanum. The door of the room in which he was lying was broken open by a police officer, and the man was found stretched upon a bed with an empty phial in his hand. He begged the policeman not to summon a physician, as he wished to die. A doctor was called in, and an emetic administered. Jilson revived under this treatment, and was removed to the Sixth Precinct Station. There is no danger of any fatal results. The drug was purchased at Dr. O. T. Hathaway's drug store, No. 973 West Madison street. Domestic difficulty caused Jilson to feel like taking leave of the world.

The lovers of the unique will mourn with General Phil. Sheridan. His sorrow will be their sorrow. His favorite mule is dead, and that nobby four-in-hand in which the gallant officer was wont to drive through the city will no more be the handsome thing it was. It is seldom that a mule is seen so aristocratic in its bearing and so evidently thoroughbred as any one of the four owned by General Sheridan, and the loss of the best of them is a more serious thing than one would suppose. It will be difficult to find a successor for the dear departed who will not look awkward and rural by the side of the three other sleek, well-fed, gentlemanly beasts who still survive. This sad event, however, will not interfere with the ball to be given by the military on Wednesday night, Jan. 8.

Three men had a dispute about a dog, the other day, one of them, Samuel Finley, alleging that the other two, C. H. Boyer and a friend, had purloined the canine. Boyer and his associate answered the charge by pummelling Finley soundly. The injured man sought Justice Haines' office, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of his assailants for assault and battery. The document was given to Constable McClain, and he told Finley he would meet him at the Uhlich House, where the two men boarded, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The officer kept his appointment, and while waiting on the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, Finley approached, and said he had met Boyer and the other man, and they had whipped him again. They had retreated after the occurrence, and he could not tell where they had gone. McClain will serve the warrant as soon as he can find them.

The Canal Commissioners and Mayor Medill had a conference yesterday on the subject of the drainage of the Chicago River into the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It appears that of late the flood of water from the river into the canal has become greatly reduced, partly because the latter is covered with ice to the thickness of 18 inches, thereby diminishing the drainage capacity of the canal to that extent, and leaving at present but 30 inches of water between the ice and the bed of the canal. This, however, could be partially obviated by opening the gates and lowering the water at the locks at Lockport, but there stands in the way of this an old contract between the Canal Trustees and the proprietors of Norton's mills at Lockport, which derive their power from an overshot wheel supplied with water from the canal, the lowering of which cuts off the mill power. As a remedy for this, it has been arranged with the mill proprietors that, in March next, they shall substitute a turbine wheel for the present overshot, so that the water in the canal may be lowered to any desired stage at Lockport. The breaking up of the ice in the spring will greatly increase the capacity of the canal to drain the river, and no difficulty is apprehended.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

In the brief comment in yesterday's TRIBUNE on Charlotte Cushman's *Lady Macbeth*, it was maintained that the only exception to perfect excellence and rare consistency in her interpretation of the character consisted in the fact that she gives it an appearance of greater age than has commonly been associated with the *role*. A contemporary holds the contrary opinion—that *Lady Macbeth* was a woman in the decline of life, and that she had long passed the period when she "gave suck to babes, and knew the sweets of motherly love." The play itself, with a single exception, fails to convey even approximately an idea of her age; but that she could not have reached, much less long passed, the period referred to, is indicated with more positive clearness than appears elsewhere in the text, when *Macbeth*, after listening to the blood-curdling minuteness of detail with which she plans the murder, exclaims:

Bring forth men children only!

We are not aware that Miss Cushman claims to give an accurate representation as to age. Certainly she has little need to stickle for a point of so little consequence in a rendition which, taken as a whole, has no equal on the stage. The support which she receives at the hands of the other members of the cast is quite effective. In Mr. Levick we have a *Macbeth* which, though it falls short of the current "star" standard, is, in the main, satisfactory, and would be still more so but for the unfavorable impression created almost at the very outset by his reading of the soliloquy, which he divides thus: "If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well!—It were done quickly if the assassination could trammel up the consequence," etc. This rendering is so manifestly foreign to the meaning of the lines as to appear absurd, and, as has been said, tends to produce a damaging estimate of the actor's ability to understand the *role*, and so works an injustice, for Mr. Levick proves to be a much better *Macbeth* than can commonly be found within the resources of a stock company. Having never before appeared in conjunction with Miss Cushman, he labors under the disadvantage of an imperfect knowledge of her peculiar requirements, which are of vital consequence in their scenes together. A marked improvement in this respect was noticeable last evening. Mr. O'Neill makes an excellent *Macduff*, giving the text with commendable care, and showing genuine fire in the more forcible situations. An agreeable exception to the general rule in the casting of "Macbeth" is Mr. Barry's performance of the part of the sleepy porter—the only suggestion of comedy in the entire play—which is given with such capital effect as to entitle him to special mention, and not the total omission of his name from the bill. Little excellences like this, cropping out at unexpected places, deserve recognition.

"Macbeth" will be given for the last time this evening. At the New Year's matinee, this afternoon, Miss Cushman appears in comedy for the first and only time. "Simpson & Co." is the piece, and the cast is made up of Mr. McVicker, Mr. Levick, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers, and Mrs. Stoneall. To-morrow evening, and for the rest of the week, Shakspeare's great historical play, "Henry VIII.," will be produced, with Miss Cushman as *Queen Catherine*.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

"The Lancashire Lass" was continued at Hooley's on Monday and Tuesday nights to full houses, and then was withdrawn, giving place to the favorite Irish drama, "Peep o' Day," which is to be presented at the New Year's matinee to-day and during the remainder of the week. The cast includes Dillon in the fine character of *Barney*, together with Messrs. Blaisdell, Padgett, Soggs, Arnold, Woodfield, Wilson, and Miss Meek, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Selden, etc. A noticeable feature at Hooley's, beginning this week, is the lighting up of the whole house by electricity, by means of a peculiar method used in Ford's Opera House and the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. Every light in the house is ignited instantaneously. A new society drama, entitled "Fate," by Bartley Cambell, the author of "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch," will shortly be produced at Hooley's. Mr. Campbell, who is one of the best of American playwrights, has written "Fate" expressly for this theatre, and will personally superintend its preparation and production.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Robert McWade is playing a most successful engagement in "Rip Van Winkle" at the Academy of Music. He is in no sense an imitator of Jefferson in the *role* of *Rip*, but presents the character in a distinct light, and with genuine power and ability. There will always be room for Mr. McWade, even after the return of his great rival to the stage. The piece, which is finely acted and mounted at the Academy, will be the attraction at the New Year's matinee this afternoon, and throughout the week.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

At Aiken's Theatre "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be given to-day, at both the afternoon and evening performances. The play is well cast, with Aiken in his favorite *role* of *Bob Brierly*.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

The jolly fellows at Myers' Opera House are pursuing the even tenor (nothing personal as between Surridge or Tyrrell) of their way, serenely conscious of giving one of the finest minstrel entertainments ever offered to a discriminating public. This week's bill brings out the full strength of the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Combination, including Billy Rice, Mackin and Wilson, Clarence Burton, and all the rest. They give a New Year's matinee performance this afternoon.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

At Nixon's, Mlle. Zoe appeared on Monday and Tuesday nights in the highly-sensational play "The Female Brigand." The New Year is to be ushered in to-day, afternoon and evening, by Mlle. Zoe as *Topsy*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

ST. LOUIS.

The Ice-Gorge in the River—Steamers, Barges, Etc., Endangered.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—Rain fell all last night, and to-day has been cloudy and damp. To-night it is much colder, and freezing slightly. The tow-boat Fisher has been working at the gorge below South St. Louis, to-day, but made little headway, the ice being too thick to break readily. The Marble City also attempted to break the gorge farther up stream, but met with the same difficulty as the Fisher. The gorge above the bridge is covered with water to-day, and transit across has almost ceased. Between the bridge and Lower Carondolet are lying 28 steamers, 9 wharf-boats, 4 ferry-boats, 13 tow-boats, 4 transfer boats, 4 tugs, 2 submarine wreckers, about 20 barges, 2 section docks, and 1 marine way. Should the ice break up suddenly, or a big rise take place, there would be great destruction of property.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Aden yesterday, on his way to Zanzibar.

The people of LaSalle and vicinity yesterday enjoyed their first run of sleighing with four inches of snow that fell very quietly the previous night.

A special to the Des Moines *State Register* states that Lacy Chambers was placed in bonds of $12,000 yesterday at Scranton, Greene County, Iowa, as an accessory to the murder of Charles W. Kendall, and in default of bail he was lodged in the Marshall County Jail.

FIRES.

Great Destruction of Property Yesterday—Conflagrations at Montreal, Galesburg, Ill., Oswego, N. Y., and Elsewhere.

GALESBURG, Ill., 31.—A disastrous fire occured here early this morning. About 1 a. m., smoke was seen issuing from one of a splendid block of brick buildings known as the Metropolitan Block. The store in which the fire originated was occupied by R. R. Barrington, dealer in fancy goods, and the fire was undoubtedly caused by some defect in the heating apparatus. Owing to a scarcity of water and inefficiency of the Fire Department and apparatus, the fire spread with great rapidity, and before it could be arrested, had destroyed some eight of the finest stores as well as the unoccupied hotel known as the Galesburg House. The Opera House at one time was in great danger, but the prompt action of the citizens in tearing down two or three small buildings, and the heavy snow storm prevailing at the time, enabled them to save this, as well as the surrounding property. The principal sufferers by the fire are: W. W. Washburn, jewelry store, and Ferris, grocery; R. R. Barringer, fancy goods; Gross & Stiger, books; L. B. Miller, musical instruments; Shewer Bro., boots and shoes; J. C. Dunlap, harness; Hamlin & Co., butchers; P. McMillan, photograph gallery; O. F. Price, whose valuable law library was totally destroyed; F. F. Cook and Murphy, lawyers; Dr. Scott: Mrs. Madeville, dressmaker; Miss Furgus, milliner, and Odd Fellows' Hall. The occupants of the stores on the first floor, with the exception of Barringer, saved most of their stocks of goods, though in a damaged condition. The total loss will reach $100,000. The following are the insurances, as far as can be ascertained: Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,000; Home, Columbus, O., $1,000; Springfield, Mass., $1,000; Fireman's (new), San Francisco, $1,000; Hartford, Hartford, $6,000; Underwriters', New York, $5,000; National, Hartford, $1,450; Ætna, Hartford, $1,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $4,500; Home, New York, $7,000; State, Hannibal, Mo., $5,000; American Central, St. Louis, $5,240; Lycoming, Muncie, Pa., $4,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $4,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $3,600; Continental, New York, $2,000; North American, Philadelphia, $2,000; Triumph, Conn., $2,400; Royal, Liverpool, $1,000; North British, $4,500.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—The fire last night, which burned Endlemyer's drug store, was caused by spontaneous combustion. The loss on stock is $10,000. Insured in the Ætna for $3,500; in the Springfield Fire and Marine for $1,500; in the German Mutual, of Indianapolis, for $2,500; in the Underwriters' of New York, for $5,000.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—A fire this morning, on St. Peter street, destroyed a fancy goods establishment, a broom factory belonging to Nelson, Wood & Co., the boot and shoe factory of Ames Willard, and the adjoining warehouses. The firemen saved the surrounding buildings, with high Mansard roofs. The thermometer marked 15° below zero, and water froze wherever it fell. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 31.—A fire this morning destroyed a block of five brick warehouses on Union street. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $55,000.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 31.—A fire last night destroyed the dry goods store of J. C. Carroll, and the stores of Maria Wilson and Caldit & Co., and several tenements. The loss is $40,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Blakely's drug store and Colby and Co's hardware store, in the village of Rockford, Mich., were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is not stated.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 31.—A fire this morning in the smoking department of Ryan's pork house destroyed about 75,000 pounds of pork. Loss, about $5,000; insured, $3,000.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 1, 1873.—A fire broke out in Sylvester Hand's marbleized mantel works near the corner of Fifth and Central avenue, from the hot-air furnace, and damaged the building and stock to the amount of $7,000. Fully insured.

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 31.—The residence of Mrs. George Parke, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire last night, about 1 o'clock.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—A fire this evening in J. P. Thorn's building, 173 Main street, damaged the third and fourth stories $5,000; insured in the Equitable of this city, and London, and Liverpool. These stories were occupied by M. Nathan, candy manufacturer. His losses are $6,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 31.—The factory of Colt's Willow Ware Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $75,000; insurance slight.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—At Chester, Pa., this morning, a tenement house occupied by colored people was burned, and two children, named Holland, perished in the flames.

SPRINGFIELD.

Filed His Bond—County Judges Appointed—Excursion Postponed—The Coal-Miners' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—The Hon. James K. Edsall, Attorney General of the State of Illinois, filed his official bond with the Secretary of State to-day. Under the old law, the Attorney General was not required to give a bond, but a law passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly fixed the bond to be given at $100,000.

William Mortland was to-day appointed County Judge of Calhoun County, *vice* D. S. Sampson, deceased. Mr. Talcott was also appointed County Judge of Monroe County, *vice* John Morrison, deceased. Mr. Talcott has been a member of the State Board of Equalization since its organization, and was regarded an efficient member.

The Governor reappointed the Hon. John Reid Commissioner of the Penitentiary, to-day, for a term of six years. Mr. Reid was elected in November, 1868, and commenced on the 31st of December, having drawn by lot the long term of six years. His term, therefore, expires to-day.

The following telegram was received to-night by His Excellency, Governor Palmer:

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 31.—J. M. PALMER, Governor: If application was made, could you stay the execution of McNulty, at Peoria, until the application for a supersedeas could be heard by the whole Court next week? Answer. (Signed) JOHN M. SCOTT.

To which telegram the Governor responded "Yes." The execution of McNulty will therefore be postponed to a day not yet fixed.

The latest development in the coal strike is the receipt, to-day, of thirty car loads of coal, which is being sold at 11 cents, the same price as before the strike. Superintendent McMullen, of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, telegraphs Virgil Hickox that the proprietor of the coal mines at Wilmington, Will County, can furnish 1,000 miners to work the mines here, and that if they are wanted he will make their fare very cheap. It is not known what these developments will accomplish with the miners here.

Fall of a Building.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The end wall of a four-story brick factory on Union street, Brooklyn, fell to-night, crushing in a two-story stable, containing fourteen horses belonging to Smith & Jewell, flour dealers, and valued at $4,200. The factory was occupied by W. H. Mayer, manufacturer of wall paper, who had about 200 men and women employed daily. His loss is $6,000. Insured.

Steamboating at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 31.—All the shore ice below Wolf River disappeared during the night, and the river is about stationary this morning. A considerable quantity of ice is running, and it is believed that the gorge at Randolph has broke, but the ice has softened so much that no further damage need be apprehended. Boats at the levee are loading and preparing to leave.

Frozen to Death.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 31.—The body of Dominic Kies, who has been missing from his home since the 20th instant, was found on Sunday in a field near Lamotte, frozen stiff and buried under the snow. Liquor is at the bottom of it.

Matt Humphrey was found frozen and dead in the timber near Marble Rock, Iowa, where he had gone for wood. When found his body lay across the wagon tongue.

Religious.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—Last evening the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church left the adoption of The New Version of Psalms in Meter to the respective congregations.

The Fifth U.P. Church held a congregational meeting to-day, and took action on the subject. When submitted to vote, one hundred and eight voted in favor of the old version, and one hundred and one in favor of the new.

The Modoc Indian War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The military sent to fight the Modoc Indians have not yet succeeded in driving the warriors out of their stronghold at Ben Wright's cave. Every strategem thus far has failed. Howitzers and bombshells from Fort Vancouver are to be used against them. More troops have been stationed at Fort Klamath. Captain Jack's band has increased to over one hundred well-armed fighting men.

Juvenile Education in Central Germany.

The President of the Statistical Board at Berlin, Dr. Schwabe, according to the London *Echo* correspondent, lately made a speech at a public meeting in order to prove the deficiency of juvenile education in the centre of Germany. Children are much improved by public instruction, but they are strangely deficient in the knowledge of nature and natural phenomena. It was stated that from about 1,000 children examined before being admitted into school, 777 never saw any rainbow, 633 a field of potatoes, 602 a butterfly, 583 the sunset, 462 the rising of the sun, 460 a meadow, 406 a cornfield, 387 a flock of sheep, 364 a forest, 264 an oak-tree, and, lastly, 167 had never heard the song of the lark. This statement created great sensation, and everybody is convinced that, notwithstanding the generally good education of youth in Germany, something is still to be done to fill up those voids in the primary education of children.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 31.—The Chicago & Southwestward Suburban Railroad Company has filed articles of association with the Secretary of State, capital $800,000; object being to construct a railroad faom Chicago to Joliet.

There were also filed articles of association for the Chicago & Westward Suburban Railroad Company, capital $300,000; object, to construct and operate a railroad from Chicago to and with the township of Proviso, in Cook County.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arrived—The Smidt, from Bremen, and Cuba, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 31.—The steamship Olympus has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—The steamship Prussian has arrived.

BRISTOL, Dec. 31.—The steamship Great Western, from New York, has arrived.

Steamship Accident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A despatch to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, received this morning, states that, on Dec. 20, the Costa Rica broke the axle of her propeller in the Gulf of Mexico, which disabled that steamer. The Costa Rica plys between Aspinwall and Central American ports.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Money was active and stringent early in the day, at ¼@½c. per day, but closed at 7 per cent gold.

Sterling ruled dull, at 109¼ for long, and 110¼ for short sight.

Gold was quiet and steady, at 112@112¼. The highest price during the year was 115¼; lowest, 108¼. Loans, 1@2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $411,700.

Governments were quiet, but strong.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks ruled dull and business was confined to a few leading shares. Pacific Mail fell from 73⅝ to 72⅞ on the news of the disablement of the Steamer Costa Rica, but rallied to 73¾. New York Central sold up to 100⅛. Erie fell from 61¼ to 60⅜, rallying ¼ before the close. The rest of the list declined ⅛@¼ per cent, but this was recovered in late business. Western Union advanced from 79⅞ to 81¼; Wabash from 74⅛ to 75⅛; Lake Shore from 95⅛ to 96; Ohio from 48 to 48⅜, and Rock Island from 110⅝ to 111⅛. At the close prices were rather off from the best rates but firm. Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	117¼
5-20s of '62	112⅞	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅛	10-40s	111¼
Coupons, '65	113⅛	New 5s	109⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	116⅝	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79⅝	North Carolinas, old	33¼
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	19
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	77
W. U. Tel	80⅞	Wabash	73⅛
Quicksilver	46	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	92	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85¼	Terre Haute	14
American Express	67¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	79	Chicago & Alton	111
Pacific Mail	73¼	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	100⅛	O. & M.	48⅛
Erie	60⅝	C., C. & C.	92
Erie pfd	76	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	36⅛
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	123
Pittsburgh	88⅞	Union Pacific stocks	37⅜
Northwestern	82	U. P. bonds	90⅛
Northwestern pfd	88	Central Pacific bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack. & W.	92⅛
N. J. Central	102	B., H. & Erie	8⅛
St. Paul	53⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 11s 4d@12s 2d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s. Pork, 63s. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs strong. Winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d; spring wheat, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white wheat, 12s 8d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 31—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 91⅞@91⅞; account, same; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; do of '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 49⅜.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance, £224,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ¼ higher than the bank rate.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 31.—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Rentes, 53 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 10½d. Sales: 12,000 bales speculation and export 2,000 bales. Total sales since Dec. 20, 76,000 bales; export, 5,000 bales; speculation, 7,000 bales. Stock by actual count, 421,000; American, 63,000; stock estimated, 385,000; American, 71,000; actual export, 6,000. Stock afloat, 254,000; American, 204,000. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston November and December, 10½d.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 8d@12s 10d; club do, 13s 2d@13s 4d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s.

Cheese, 63s. Bacon unchanged.

Receipts of wheat since last report, 30,000 quarters, of which 25,000 quarters were American. Receipts of corn since last report, 8,000 quarters; American, 5,000 quarters.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 75 cars to arrive, 1,275, making the total for the week 3,366, or 198 cars, against 27 cars the same time last week. The market opened brisk at an advance on last week's closing rates, but the unfavorable advices from the East caused prices to fall fully ¼c, with a prospect of receding to last week's closing rates. About 900 were disposed of. Sales: 688 Illinois steers, 1,083 to 1,376 lbs, at $5.60@6.62½; 97 Ohio, 1,029 to 1,311, at $5.50@6.25; 20 Cherokee do, 920, at $4.25; 18 Indiana bulls and steers, 1,094, at $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts thus far this week 3,850, against 2,600 for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Received thus far this week 8,300, against 10,600 head for the same time last week. Market fairly active at $4.00@4.12½, an advance of 10@12½c per cwt on last week's rates. Sales of 4,000 Ohio and Indiana pigs, averaging from 200 to 350 lbs, at $4.00@4.12½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Business has been completely paralyzed to-day by the severe storm. The market is, however, unchanged, and the same firmness which has ruled of late is shown in both cotton and woollen goods. Prints are quiet, but assortments of light and medium work were taken by the California trade. Cottonades are in more request by clothing manufacturers. Foreign fabrics rule very inactive. Black alpacas and mohairs are held more firmly, and are higher abroad.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 31.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 364; supply light at last week's prices; market firm for ordinary to medium lots. Sales of choice at $11.00@11.50; extra, $10.00@10.50; first quality, $8.00@9.75; second, $6.00@7.75; third, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts—2,517. Sales made in lots 275 at $5.00 each; extra, $6.00@7.50. Market quiet at a ¼c advance.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—CATTLE—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 3@4c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6¼c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market bad; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.00@4.05; Yorkers, none selling.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31.—Crude petroleum dull and lower at $2.60 for round lots. Refined quiet and unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—COTTON—In limited request. Middling uplands, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State at $5.70@6.25; common to good extra, $6.85@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.85; white wheat, extra, $7.40@9.25; Ohio, $7.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.10@12.50. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 29,000 bu; inferior spring, $1.40@1.51; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.55; No. 2 Chicago, $1.57@1.60; ordinary do, $1.58; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.65@1.66; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.70. Rye scarce and firm. Barley from Canada West, $1.17. Malt quiet. Corn firmer; new mixed Western, 65@66c; old, sail do, 66@67c. Oats dull; receipts, 29,000 bu; prices unchanged.

EGGS—Firm.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c; Cuba, 9½@9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet; 7¼@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11@11½c; refined, 27@27½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; mess, $13.00; prime mess, $14.75. Beef unchanged and dull. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles steady and unchanged. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅛@7½c; kettle, 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Unsettled; sales at $1.00, closing with 98c offered.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Market very strong; No. 2 Milwaukee club held at $1.60. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats quiet at 40@42c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.22½. Oats firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn dull and unsettled, lower; No. 2, 35½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 70c. Barley steady; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, and not quotably higher; red, $1.85@1.90. Barley unchanged. Corn steady; old yellow, 65@66c; new, 60@62c; mixed new, 61@62c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 50@57c; mixed, 44@48c.

WHISKEY—98c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; choice white and amber, $2.20@2.30; Western red, $1.80@1.90. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62c. Oats steady; mixed Western, 46c; white, 50c. Rye quiet and firm at 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm; 96½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; treble extra, $7.25@9.00; choice, $9.50@11.00. Corn dull; mixed and yellow, 80c; white, 63c. Oats dull; 50.

BRAN—Dull; $1.50.

HAY—Firm; prime, $40.00; choice, $45.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.75. Bacon dull at 5⅛c, 9¼c, and 11c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¼@8½c; keg, 9¼@10c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common, 6c; good common, 6½@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¼@8½c; prime, 9c. Molasses in good demand; low grades dull; centrifugal, 31@40c; fair, 47@51c; prime, 54@55c; strictly prime to choice, 56@59c. Coffee, 16@19c.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 92@93c.

COTTON—Moderately active; sales, 6,700; good ordinary, 18¼@18½c; low middlings, 19¼@19½c; middling, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 20c. Receipts, 9,707; exports, Continent, 4,780; Coast, 20,387. Stock, 164,905.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.87; extra white Michigan, $1.83; No. 1 do, 17@17½c; amber Michigan cash, $1.70½; No. 1 red, $1.70½@1.71; No. 2, $1.64@1.65. Corn steady; high mixed, 37½c; seller March, 43½c; low mixed, new, 37c; yellow, new, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 37c; No. 2, 31½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.40@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 31.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; white Michigan and Canada, $2.00. Corn steady at 59c. Barley dull.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand for spring, and prices advanced; No. 2 $1.24½; winter firm; No. 3 red, $1.73; No. 2 do, $1.90. Corn and oats unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c. Barley quiet.

WHISKEY—Dull, 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bulk meats and bacon, nothing doing. Lard in good demand but little offering.

HOGS—Higher at $3.40@3.70. Receipts, 1,350.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white, $1.90; No. 1, $1.78@1.79; amber, $1.65. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats at 33½c.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.45.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal, to arrive, $3.20. Corn market bare. Oats dull and drooping at 45c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—To arrive, 25c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31.—TOBACCO—Very firm; sales about 50 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, in good demand, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm, and demand for bulk meats active. Mess pork nominal, at $12.50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c, packed. Lard steady at 7¾@8¼c.

HOGS—Firm; heavy grades selling at $3.85@3.87½. Total number killed up to last night, 278,000.

WHISKEY—85c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.70@7.85. Wheat firm at $1.60@1.62. Corn firm at 41@42c. Rye dull and a shade lower at 88c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $12.00 for spot and future. Lard—Steam firm at 7 1-16@7⅛c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Green meats held firmly; sales hams at 7@9c from 19 to 14 lbs averages.

HOGS—Steady at $3.70@4.00; most of sales at $3.80@3.95; receipts, 5,625.

WHISKEY—Firm at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat higher No. 2 red at $1.70; No. 1 dull, held at $1.70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oat steady; No. 1, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

MARRIED.

DE CLEAROG—ERICKSON—In this city, Dec. 24, by Rev. O. P. Peterson, Raphael De Clearog to Mary E. Erickson, both of Chicago.

DIED.

VALIQUET—Monday, Dec. 30, Dr. Thomas L. A. Valiquet, of small-pox, at his residence, No. 20 East Chicago-av.

Was a member of Blair Lodge.

Montreal (Canada) papers please copy.

JONES—In Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 28, Mrs. Jennie J. Jones, of Chicago, aged 26 years.

PHELPS—Monday, Dec. 30, of consumption, Hattie Eva, only daughter of Wallace T. and Hattie S. Phelps, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 3 days.

Funeral at residence, northeast corner Burnside and Twentieth-sts., this day at 10 o'clock; carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

Syracuse and Oneida (N. Y.) papers please copy.

LYNCH—At Dubuque, on the 31st inst., Annie, daughter of Thomas and Ann Lynch, of this city, aged 11 years.

HAWBE—At his late residence, No. 396 Michigan-av., in this city, Dec. 31, of lung fever, Arthur J. Hawbe, aged 23 years.

CARROLL—Dec. 31, at 906 Michigan-av., of scarlet fever, Thomas, youngest son of Clara D. and the late Chas. R. Carroll, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence Thursday, Jan. 2, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

Cincinnati and Peoria papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED JAN'Y, 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

For the sale of General Merchandise and Real Estate, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

DRY GOODS,

Custom-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.,

On THURSDAY, Jan. 2, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1873, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Also, 10,000 Prime Cigars.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TEAS AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALES OF TEAS. L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 11 o'clock, At Roberts' Salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-st., New York,

By order of the importer, 13,000 packages choice New Season Teas, comprising invoices of Green Teas, Oolongs, Souchongs, and Japans.

Catalogues and samples will be ready at the office of the auctioneer on and after the 2d of January, and at the salesroom two days previous to sale.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

306 North Wells-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, at 306 North Wells-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

Pawnbroker's Sale!

THE BALANCE OF THE

FORFEITED PLEDGES

Of A. GOLDSMID, Pawnbroker, 482 State-st., will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At our store, 63 CANAL-ST., without reserve, for cash on TUESDAY, at 2 p. m., and continued on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 10 a. m. in the morning. Look out for bargains in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CHROMOS,

Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock. A lot of elegant pictures, to be sold without reserve.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.